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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs	
Happy New Year	157
They Would Pull America Out of Asia Also	157
Saying a Good Word for China !.....	158
"Ritual and Regalia"	159
Special Articles	
The Past and the Future of the Chinese in British Guiana	161
..... By H. F. MacNair	
The Volunteer Corps in Kwangtung	163
..... By Hin Wong	
System of Crop Report for Cotton in Kiangsu Province.....	166
..... By Yuo K'uon	
The Kwoh Min Tang.....	168
..... By John R. Muir	
Miscellaneous	
Government Bureau of Economic Information.....	160
Coolidge Administration Supports Amendments to China	
..... Trade Act	163
Garland Steamship Co. on Trans-Pacific Run	163
A Question of Honor	164
Noted Woman Industrial Worker Arrives	168
U. S. Trade Delegation Coming to Orient	170
Who's Who in China	172
Men and Events	180
News from North, South and West China	181
The Week in the Far East.....	187
General News Summary	188
New Books and Publications.....	188
Outline for Study of Current History	190
What the Ships Carry between America and China.....	191
U. S. Court for China.....	192

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HAPPY NEW YEAR

ABOVE the constant rubbing of the seeming
realities of living, hope springs eternal.
Though Gods are but beliefs and Life is a
mystery, we have hope. Whatever our sort, whatever
our lot, there is hope. It is the source of happiness—
our hope for humanity, hope for those we love and
hope for ourselves. Life is hope and hope is happiness.
How can 1924 be anything but a Happy New Year
for all of us.

THEY WOULD PULL AMERICA OUT OF ASIA ALSO!

A movement having as its ultimate object the
complete withdrawal of American interests
and influence from Asia has been started in
the United States, according to correspondence from
several quarters in America received by the *Review*
in the last mails. Just where or how the movement
started is not known, but it is reported to have ample
financial and political backing and in the program are
included the granting of complete independence and
withdrawal of American interests from the Philippine
Islands, and absolute withdrawal of American
participation in any of the internal or international
affairs of China. The people who are back of this
movement are, according to report, amply supplied
with funds for propaganda and an attempt will be
made to inject the matter into the next political
campaign.

COMplete details are not available, but the
movement is to be somewhat along the lines
of the campaign launched by the "complete
isolationists" who were successful in dragging
America out of Europe. They argue that if a policy
of complete isolation of the United States from
participation in the political affairs and quarrels of
Europe is to the best interests of the United States,
then the same policy should be applied on this side of
the world and America should follow the same policy
out here and get out. They say, "Let us collect our
debts or liquidate them as best we can and then get
out. Why should America worry about the welfare
of the Chinese or Filipinos? From all possible
evidence they neither appreciate nor desire our assistance
and generally have looked upon our efforts
with suspicion. Therefore, let us get out, lock, stock
and barrel and if other interests want to exploit
the Orient, why should we worry about it? We shall
of course continue our normal business relations,
selling our products to the Orient and buying what
we need of their raw products but let our relations
stop at this point!"

THE ultimate end of this movement would be the withdrawal of America from participation with other nations in any common movements intended to better conditions in China, the withdrawal of America from participation in any of the international commissions authorized at the Washington Conference or otherwise. The absolute withdrawal of American participation from any movement for the financing of China. The withdrawal of American participation in any diplomatic organization such as the Diplomatic Body at Peking or more recently the participation of the United States in the demonstration at Canton or activities on the Upper Yangtze or elsewhere. And finally it would mean a gradual withdrawal of American participation in missionary, educational and humanitarian effort in this part of the world. It does not mean of course that the United States would not look after its interests already established, especially anything having to do with business, but the policy of the future, if the information in our possession means anything, would be covered in the expression, *America will play a lone hand henceforth and all of the uplift stuff will be relegated to the discard!*

FROM a financial standpoint the "isolationist" policy proponents would prevent American financiers from doing any direct business with China where there was the slightest possibility of uncertainty or complications. "We will confine our business to the treaty ports, but if other interests want to borrow American money and take a chance in the interior of China—well—we have the money to lend on good security and we will not worry about any exploiting of the natives on the part of those interests as long as our money is safe." This expresses the sentiment exactly and although it is yet too early to have any idea regarding the effectiveness of this proposed policy among the American people generally, the fact that something along this line is being considered is of very great significance and should receive the earnest consideration of all Americans interested in this part of the world. Several reasons have been given for the development of this tendency in influential circles in the United States, but the chief one has to do with the disappointment on the part of a considerable group of influential citizens of the United States in developments in China in recent years. "Therefore, why should we meddle," they say, "and possibly involve ourselves in trouble with other nations who are already established in the field and know what they want. Why is it any of our business anyway, if China is exploited or even divided up. We have stuck to our cherished Open Door Policy and what has it gotten for us except suspicion and jealousies on the part of other nations and even on the part of the Chinese. We recognized the Chinese Republic and we got all worked up over the cession of Shantung to Japan by the Paris Conference and then we promoted the Washington Conference for the purpose of further assisting China and what has it all accomplished except to involve the United States in the intricacies of Oriental politics which apparently are just as bad as the politics of Europe. Therefore, let's get out and look after our own business. Let's strengthen our own defences and if trouble comes we will be in a position to defend ourselves on a clean-cut issue." This summarizes pretty accurately the movement for American "isolation" which we understand has already gained considerable headway in the United States and we present it herewith for the benefit of the considerable number of Chinese and American and other readers of the *Review* who are

interested in the political situation in this part of the world as it affects America and American participation in its settlement.

SAYING A GOOD WORD FOR CHINA!

CORRESPONDENTS of the American newspapers in China are being urged persistently by the official Chinese to write something encouraging of China, these Chinese asserting that most of the news that goes over the cables is of a discouraging nature and causes the belief in the United States that China is in a turmoil, is without an orderly government and that travel not only is unsafe, but the lives of the foreigners are in peril in many of the provinces. This propaganda is extended to certain of the Americans in China, who are joining in the campaign that seems to have gotten under way in Peking and also in the treaty ports. The missionaries, for example, fear that the funds for the conversion of the Chinese to Christianity may not come so readily. The trade emissaries assert that this representation of the state of affairs in China makes it difficult for them to obtain orders, since the home houses are unwilling to grant the long credits required and more and more are insisting on a large amount of cash or other security. Even in near-diplomatic circles the suggestion is often put out—not by the Ministers or active secretaries—that the picturing of the untoward conditions in China makes it the more difficult to settle the various questions that are in abeyance, owing to the fact that the popular view in the United States might influence the State Department adversely.

ONE wishes one could find some encouraging thing to write about China, and it is this lack of constructive material—unless it be sheer indifference—that causes the criticism that the United States has a policy in China but no program. State Departments are like people, and are but reflexes of the popular will. A man may have in his pocket the price of a theater seat and the desire to attend a good show, but unless he is convinced that the show is a good one he will remain quietly at home in the bosom of his family. China is a vast country, with undeveloped resources and cheap labor that could reduce the cost of living all over the world. It lacks only capital. But capital is shy. Capital hesitates to go where it is unsafe or unstable. In that respect capital precisely mirrors the owner of the capital, whether it be a dollar for the missionary box—or is it coppers they still put in?—or a hundred thousand dollars to join in some irrigation scheme, the extension of a railway or the development of a mine. Let us take a frank look at the state of affairs in China. The daily newspaper of any one issue may be taken as an example. Here are a few items from a Peking newspaper on the date this is written, and the same items appear also in the Tientsin and Shanghai press of the same date. Skim them over and then ask the Chinese propagandists where a constructive subject can be found among them:

1. Canton agitators cry "Death to the Foreigners" and urge an attack upon the foreign settlement of Shameen should the warships of the foreign powers protect the interests of the Chinese people by preventing Sun Yat Sen from seizing for his own dispersal the revenues of the Kwantung customs, which revenues are administered by the foreign powers

under solemn treaty for the benefit of all the Chinese people.

2. Three Ministers are summoned before Parliament and threatened with impeachment because they have agreed to carry out a definite promise, made 22 years ago and reiterated 18 years ago, to pay the Boxer indemnity in gold.

3. The bandits of Sun Mei-Yao, who were taken into the army as the price of the release of foreign captives in Shantung, mutiny at Tsaochuang and are suppressed with difficulty by other soldiers.

4. Seizure of railway equipment by the militarists causes 6,000 tons of pears to rot along the lines of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, while other freight cannot be moved for lack of rolling stock.

5. Two hundred and eighty-nine tons of rifles and ammunition congest the railway terminal facilities at Pukow and Nanking in order that the private grudge of a military governor may be carried out upon the governor of another province.

6. The foreign powers are requested by the Chinese citizenry to prevent the enforced planting of poppy in Fukien province at the orders of the militarists.

7. Bandits seize two Red Cross workers in Honan province.

8. Ink slabs and other missiles are thrown in Parliament, and the Speaker of the House is so badly injured that it is necessary to remove him to a hospital.

9. A general of the army assaults the Finance Minister because he is unable to provide the pay of his troops.

10. To put some form of security behind a scandalous issue of copper notes, forced upon the poor people, four Chinese banks agree to "lend" the government \$600,000 at an interest rate of ten percent monthly.

11. The Foreign Office notifies the Diplomatic Body that travel is unsafe for foreigners in at least six provinces.

ONE might go on indefinitely if he took the news of a single week and not a mere day. In all the news items in the newspapers of the day quoted there are but two constructive ones, and each aims at foreigners. They are deserving, too. One is an appeal from the Salvation Army for funds to feed and house the poor, hundreds of whom are sleeping in the streets. The other announces a continuation beyond the time limit of the campaign to raise subscriptions for four social service organizations in Peking, the chief of which is the Y. M. C. A. It is the Christmas season and all the Christian world feels like wearing a smile and trying to do something of a helpful nature. Truly it is pretty hard to do it in China to-day?

'RITUAL AND REGALIA'

UNDER the above title Mrs. Katharine Fullerton Gerould, one of most distinguished of contemporary American essayists, has recently published a delightfully ironical study of certain American characteristics. In it she draws attention to the part played in the social life of the United States by secret societies and "lodges," and accuses the male element of being mainly responsible and accessory after the fact. She remarks in part: "The average American citizen has less use for symbolism than any other civilized being: but is there any other

civilized being who indulges in such vast and varied orgies of it? Citizens who resent an American ambassador's wearing knee breeches at court are perfectly willing, themselves, to parade, in the most astonishing clothes, behind a camel or a bear. We who censure the diplomacies of the old World and must have open covenants openly arrived at, are more addicted to secret societies than the Chinaman himself." In conclusion she challenges the anthropologist, who is so fond of cataloguing human traits and tracing them to an ancestral lair, to explain why it is that men are so interested in ritual and regalia. The essayist did not mention the manifold activities and absurdities of the Ku Klux Klan, possibly because she felt it would be unfair to tax the capacities of even an anthropologist by an attempt at explanation of the Why and Wherefore of that organization. The editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, showed a pleasant wit and gentle humor however, when he placed the essay immediately after a study of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana. Surely there has in recent years been no greater evidence of the slowness with which the human mind develops than the rise and spread of this organization.

IN her reference to Americans who are "more addicted to secret societies than the Chinaman himself," Mrs. Gerould was, we believe, more picturesque than accurate. But this she probably meant to be. The most elementary knowledge of China, its people, and things Chinese would lead to the conclusion that this country is now and has for many hundreds of years been honeycombed with secret societies which have had far greater influence than the more conspicuous but less numerous societies of a "secret" nature in America. In the latter these organizations have been largely of a social and religious nature, while in China, although oftentimes social or religious or both, they have been more generally political than is the case in the United States. Mention of the Red Eyebrow Society (Ch'ih Mei), the Vegetarian (Ch'ih Su Chiao), the Elder Brother (Ko Lao Hui), the White Lotus—or Lily Society (Pai-lien Chiao), and the Triad—Heaven, Earth, and Man—societies suffices to show the significance of secret societies in this country.

BUT what of Mrs. Gerould's aspersions on the male sex? She cheerfully admits that there are numerous women's societies of a secret nature, but avers that most of these are mere off-shoots, so to speak, or companion societies to those started by men. In this conclusion she is, generally speaking, correct. We are not anthropologists. Nevertheless we have a few ideas on this subject which we shall present for what they are worth. This happens to be a subject on which we have pondered for quite a number of years. Why men who strongly disapprove of ritual or of any "set form" in religious worship should be so devoted to ritual in secret society meetings presents an interesting problem in the field of esthetics.

PRIOR to the Protestant Reformation and while the Church of Rome was in the heyday of its power, the esthetic nature of man was largely satisfied by the art of the Church. With its glorious cathedrals and stained-glass windows, interior decorations and furnishings of sculptures, wood-carvings, and paintings, and a service carried on by means of an elaborate and beautiful ritual the beauty-loving and art-craving soul of the average man found satisfaction. The public worship of this period had more than a little of the mysterious about it: gorgeous

robes, classical music, clouds of incense rising to the gloomy vaults high above, and the mysteries of the Mass—all these for centuries sated to a considerable extent man's natural appetite for the esthetic and the mysterious. Then came a change. The pendulum swung to the opposite extreme. Religion became democratized: Protestantism and Democracy have advanced hand in hand in the modern age. Now Democracy is wholesome, and practical, and efficient, and desirable, but it does seem to be lacking to a degree in color, romance, the element of mystery and the esthetic. In their revulsion from the embraces of the "Scarlet Lady of Babylon" and their pursuit of "religion pure and undefiled" men turned from Gothic cathedrals to plain geometrical meeting houses; after stone sculptures and mural decorations they sought the chastity of whitewashed walls; vaulted ceilings went out of style, and the prayers of the pastor rose heavenward unaided by incense clouds. But man's nature did not change *pari passu* with the fashion of religious worship. He still had what was now considered to be an unholy desire for pomp and vanity. Color, ritual, mystery and secrecy still whetted his appetite—and man's appetites must be satisfied. So, non-religious, or semi-religious, *secret societies* became popular as they could scarcely be when auricular confession was the order of the day for sinful men. If one turns to the story of the rise of secret societies in the West he will find that they have been founded, or that they have expanded and become weighty in membership, in the modern era—since the split in the Church which is commonly called the Protestant Reformation. "I have even known Masons who affected to believe in the antiquity of their ritual," says Mrs. Gerould, "though all encyclopedias explode that theory." Quite so but the *desire* for ritual is antique though the form of ritual itself is modern, and when one channel for satisfaction of desire is closed another is sure to be opened.

BUT, it may be argued that theory should apply to women as well as men, and the essayist denies that women are attracted by ritual or mystery. "Women do not wear aprons in the street if they can help it; but men do." To this it may be replied there are several points worth considering. First of all, women are ordinarily conceded to be a degree behind men in initiative—but only a degree for, as Mrs. Gerould admits, college sororities followed hard on the heels of fraternities; and the "Society of the Brides of the Odd Fellows" was soon formed that the said Fellows should not live alone. Have not the Girl Guides been established to keep the Boy Scouts company? Is it perhaps true that women more spiritually minded than men in religious affairs rise more easily above material plainness in Protestantism and fixing their thoughts on celestial matters are less affected by earthly esthetics or lack of the esthetic? This we are not prepared to defend, but it is worth consideration. In conclusion, however, it may be pointed out that the lust of the eye and the pride of the flesh of the male has received in this modern age a personal blow as deadening from the point of view of esthetics as were certain results of the religious revolution hinted at above on the spiritual side. Almost contemporaneously with the democratizing of religion came a democratizing of man's dress. The gay eye-attracting colors by which the male of the species is to be distinguished in so large a part of the animal kingdom and by which a man's attractiveness was for so long enhanced gave way to a heartbreaking somberness

which while practical and economical and perhaps even spiritually wholesome is certainly not beautiful. Compare the gay blades of Queen Elizabeth's court with modern English leaders. The king in his coronation robes is pleasing to the eye; even a Lord Mayor of London in full regimentals is by no means to be scoffed at. But in America we have no beautiful kings and stately Lord Mayors. Here the ladies have still the advantage. Too wise to divest themselves of outward signs of loveliness they yet may wear gold of Ophir, jewels from King Solomon's mines, peacocks' feathers and ostrich plumes, rainbow tinted gauzes, silks, and satins. To the American male only his necktie, an occasional odd waistcoat—and his Lodge are left. Pray heaven that these be spared him. Let not the most coldly analytical or hardhearted of feminists scorn those of us who yet take refuge in Days of Damon and Knights of Pythias.

Increasingly Valuable Service Being Rendered by Government Bureau of Economic Information

Confronted by the extreme difficulties of collecting reliable statistical information about China and with limited funds at its disposal, the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information approaches the close of the third year of its organization with a most creditable record of accomplishment. The head office of the bureau is in Peking, in charge of co-director W. H. Donald, assisted by H. B. Elliston, while the Shanghai office, 20 Museum Road, now managed by Hayden Nichols, issues and assists in the compilation of the bureau's publications.

Since 1920, the bureau has been occupied in collecting information for use in answering inquiries which are received from foreign governments, the League of Nations, international institutes, firms and individuals. The bureau is called upon, also, to revise data on China for yearbooks, annual reports, and the like. The phase of service now being developed is the regular periodical publication of economic information. The *Chinese Economic Bulletin*, a weekly in English, the *Chinese Economic Monthly* in English and periodical statistical supplements are now being issued by the bureau. Subscription to all three publications costs but Mex. \$10, a fraction of the cost of printing. A rapidly growing subscription list is testimony to the value of the information compiled and published.

The third issue of the *Economic Monthly* (December) consists of 32 pages, and deals with: Commercial Aviation in China, Wheat Production and Flour Milling in China, Chinese Umbrellas and Parasols, Permanent Constitution of the Republic of China translated by Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, Chinese Government Railways showing kilometers of each line and terminals (illustrated by map), Feicheng Peaches of Shantung, and reviews of books of interest to business men in China.

The weekly bulletin in English contains notes on current business for merchants such as passenger tariffs on Chinese railways, statistics of production, mining and agricultural developments, market quotations, and notes on registry of corporations, new taxes, labor conditions, etc. The business man who indexed and preserves these two publications of the Bureau of Economic Information, in the course of a few months will find at his disposal a reliable reference library covering a wide range of important subjects.

A weekly bulletin in Chinese is also issued. This gives a survey of economic conditions throughout the world. One of the complaints against the Chinese businessman is that he lacks cosmopolitanism. The aim of the Bureau is to awaken interest among Chinese merchants on a broader scale. The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information is at present the only source of such information to the Chinese unpossessed of a foreign language, and it is being heartily received and appreciated.

Unsettled conditions in China, particularly the straitened finances of the central government, prevent the Bureau from increasing the scope and effectiveness of its work, but under capable management it has firmly established itself and it will prove itself a vital factor in China's development henceforth.

The Past and the Future of the Chinese in British Guiana

BY H. F. MACNAIR.

WITH British Guiana, Britain's only possession on the continent of South America, one of the most interesting chapters of Chinese expansion is connected. Christopher Columbus sighted the shores of Guiana in 1498 at the time of his discovery of the island of Trinidad and the peninsula of Paria. The names of Alonzo de Ojeda, Amerigo Vespucci, Vincente Yanez Pinzon, Lawrence Keymis, and Sir Walter Raleigh, as well, appear in the annals of this tropical land in northern South America.

British Guiana is a plantation country the staple industry of which is sugar raising. In the slavery days coffee and cotton growing played a considerable part in the commercial life of the people. Even before the emancipation of the slaves in 1833 the question of labor for the plantations had been an important one. A report of June 12, 1811, of the House of Commons "appointed to consider the practicability and expediency of supplying our West Indian Colonies with free labourers from the East" reported "(1) that there prevails amongst the male population of China a great disposition to emigrate; but that they almost universally emigrate with the intention of returning to their own country, and that a considerable number do actually return; (2) that the Chinese emigrants have uniformly conducted themselves with the greatest propriety and order, and have been peculiarly instrumental in promoting the improvement of those countries to which they have emigrated; (3) that such emigration, however, is contrary to the laws of China; although its existence to a great extent seems to imply that those laws are not strictly enforced."¹ Despite the knowledge of conditions herein cited nothing positive was accomplished until 1850 when an Ordinance came into effect on October 1st by which the immigration of Chinese laborers was specifically encouraged. Contemporaneously with this the Governor of the Colony proclaimed a bounty of \$100 for each Chinese immigrant brought to British Guiana. Six hundred forty-seven Chinese men and boys arrived in Demerara in 1853 out of a total of seven hundred twenty-eight who had embarked on the sailing ships *Glentanner*, *Lord Elgin*, and *Samuel Boddington*.

From 1853 to 1858 inclusive no more arrived; but during the next eight years—1859-1866—Chinese laborers arrived annually. During these years thirty-four vessels bearing such romantic names as the *Whirlwind*, the *Red Riding Hood*, the *Lancashire Witch*, the *Genghis Khan*, and the *Queen of the East* brought an average of three hundred fifty-five Chinese—mostly men and boys, the average of women and girls during the period being only about twenty-seven per ship. During these years 12,402 Chinese embarked in China for British Guiana of whom 12,091 reached their destination.

During the year 1859 what has been called the "experiment of the West India Committee" was tried. A certain Mr. Thomas Gerard was sent by this Committee to China in 1858 "with instructions to send to British Guiana and Trinidad a number not exceeding 2,990 Chinese laborers, of whom 1,470 should be women, if procurable, the cost of introduction being estimated at £20 for each male, and £25 for each female, emigrant."² Mr. Gerard despatched two shiploads of laborers on the *Royal George* and the *General Wyndham*. Possibly through motives of "mistaken economy" both these boats were illegally overcrowded and the contracts signed by the Chinese were illegal also. Moreover the agent of the Committee although nominally sending the laborers from Hongkong in reality sent them from the barracoons of Macao. Into the horrors of the Macao barracoons it is unnecessary to enter here since they have been touched upon in an earlier article in this series. Suffice it to say that Mr. Gerard's methods were considered most unpraiseworthy, his services were discontinued after one year, and this venture to stimulate Chinese immigration to British Guiana summarily ceased.

What the government of British Guiana really wanted was not indentured male laborers who were often practically slaves taking the place of the blacks who had been emancipated a quarter of a century earlier. Guiana is a country fitted by nature for the production of tropical products in large quantities if free and permanent settlers can be found. One of the difficulties almost universally met

in Chinese immigration and a main source of criticism often used against it is the extremely small number of females who have gone to foreign lands. This was the case in British Guiana and the British government were anxious to institute family emigration to and permanent settlement in that country. The British wanted neither the kidnapped wretches of foreign and Chinese "crimps" from the Macao and other barracoons, nor yet the very poor or beggar class who toil not nor spin but who exist on public charity. Mr. J. Gardiner Austin, immigration agent general of British Guiana, was sent practically contemporaneously with Mr. Gerard, as agent of the Colony to China to study the subject of emigration on the spot. For almost four years—January 5, 1858 to October 21, 1861—as a result of the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Chinese War the city of Canton was ruled by a foreign Commission (probably the earliest form of Commission government in China) whose dominant member was the British Consul, Mr. Harry Parkes. Aided by the latter, also by the Senior Hong Merchant, Howqua, a number of the gentry, and the deputy Magistrate, by a prominent missionary, the Rev. William Lobscheid, by proclamations issued by the Canton magistrates and by the Allied Commanders (Major-General Straubenzee, *Commandant supérieur* d'Abouville, and the senior British naval officer McCleverty), Governor-General Pikwei of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and last but not least Admiral Sir James Hope, Mr. Austin between 1859 and 1862 carried out a settlement scheme which was generally satisfactory to all concerned.

The Contract used by Mr. Austin provided for a term of five years, with pay at \$4 per month, a 7 1/2 hour day at agricultural labor, five days holiday at Chinese New Year and no labor on the "Sabbath day". Board and lodging with "garden ground, and medical attendance" were supplied the laborer who had the option "at any time within twelve months of his arrival . . . to elect to be paid for his services by the task"—in which case free food would no longer be supplied. By a system of repayment graded on length of service the emigrant was free "at the expiration of the first or any subsequent year" to end the agreement.

During the three years mentioned a total of 8,155 men, women, boys, girls, and infants embarked in China of whom 7,907 disembarked at Georgetown. The percentage of females to males of those who arrived in Guiana was 17.4. The entire cost for those who emigrated under Mr. Austin's "family emigration" system averaged during the three seasons \$128 per head. Says Mr. Cecil Clementi in his definitive account *The Chinese in British Guiana* in appraising the work of Mr. Austin: "No account of Chinese emigration, as conducted during the years 1859 to 1862, would be complete without an allusion to the dangers which Mr. Austin and his sub-agents had to face . . . The reason for running such risks was, Mr. Austin explained, the fact that without placing his agents at the doors of the cottages, in the position previously occupied by the Chinese crimps, he could not hope to make the people understand the very great difference between his system of emigration and that of the Spaniards, or to obtain *bona fide* agricultural laborers. He might, as in the Cuban emigration from Macao, have maintained but one depot and a small European staff; but practically he must, in that case, have followed the Spanish agents in contributing by indirect heavy outlay to the support of the barracoons along the whole line of coast from Ch'ao-chou to Hongkong, over which barracoons he could have no possible control, as being the property of irresponsible Chinese agents."³ Mr. Austin's health broke down in 1862; this caused his retirement to England and his connection with Chinese emigration to British Guiana was broken. He deserved commendation for introducing a system of labor emigration to the new world so different in moral and economic value from that of the barracoon system whose horrors were unspeakable.

The years 1874-5 witnessed the end of contract emigration from China to British Guiana. The continued need for laborers, however, led during the following four years to an experiment in free emigration from China to that Colony. It was estimated that 2,550 laborers were needed during the year 1877, and that in order to ensure this number to the planters almost 7000 people would have to be imported. At the end of 1878 the *Dartmouth* left Hongkong with 516 Chinese aboard of whom all but one reached Guiana slightly less than three months later. Here they were immediately allotted to ten plantations. The result of this venture was fairly satisfactory although not remunerative enough to warrant a repetition and the *Dartmouth* was the last immigration ship to reach British Guiana from China.

One of the most interesting aspects of the relations of the Chinese with British Guiana is that which has to do with what might be termed the rise and fall of *Hopetown*. Inex-

1. Quoted by Cecil Clementi in *The Chinese in British Guiana* The Argory Company Ltd, 1915: p. 2.

2. Op. Cit. p. 62.

3. Cf. H. Morse, *International Relations of the Chinese Empire* Vol. 1. Chap XXI (Shanghai, 1910.)

4. C. Clementi op. cit. pp. 138-139

trically bound up with this is the story of its founder, Wu Tai-kam or O Tye Kim, a Straits-born Chinese who arrived in Georgetown in 1864. The story of this man's life is of such extraordinary interest as to merit the study and delineation of a Hergesheimer or a Conrad.

Wu Tai-kam was one who rose from humble beginnings almost to the heights of a St. Paul, but who, most unhappily fell as far from as he had apparently climbed in grace, and who must accordingly be reckoned among the great but damaged souls of history. Here for lack of space but the barest sketch of his life can be given. Born in a non-Christian family he was educated in a Mission school at Singapore: not until several years after leaving school did he become a convert to Christianity about the year 1852. As a lay teacher he accomplished a great work during ten years while carrying on his vocation of a surveyor under the government of Singapore. After various adventures he arrived in Georgetown via London, Calcutta, and Penang. His reason for going to British Guiana was his zealous desire to do Christian work among his countrymen in that Colony.

Shortly after his coming he aroused the keen interest of the Governor of the Colony who watched his methods and became an admirer of his spirit and ability. Wu soon had a congregation of some one hundred twenty Chinese Christians. He travelled extensively and endured hardships as an exponent of practical and applied Christianity. Within a few months he began to work for the founding of an agricultural settlement of his countrymen at a spot on the Demerara river some thirty miles inland from Georgetown. His scheme received government support: a provisional committee was appointed which included several important officials, and Wu himself. In the middle of February 1865, Admiral Sir James Hope, of China fame and who had aided in Mr. Austin's family emigration scheme, came on a visit to Georgetown. He was invited to visit the site of the proposed settlement which he did with the result that the embryo village was named after the distinguished visitor. Ten months later one hundred seventy Chinese who had arrived in the Colony five years previously and who enjoyed an excellent reputation were settled at Hopetown. Most of these, it may be added, were Christians.

Wu's reputation for spiritual and worldly wisdom became such that in August 1866 he was appointed by the Bishop of Guiana as Missionary to the Chinese immigrants in the Colony—a position, strange as it may seem, which provided a very decent salary. "So much prosperity seems to have had a deteriorating effect on the man's character. Charges of immorality were made against him... Wu Tai-kam felt unable to encounter the shame of the exposure, more especially in view of his position as a missionary. He absconded from Demerara during the first week in July, 1867, taking with him the boat belonging to the Hopetown settlement, and persuading three other Chinese to accompany him. Soon afterwards a report reached Georgetown that a robbery had been committed on the Aroabisee Coast, and it was ascertained from circumstantial evidence that the Chinese accompanying Wu Tai-kam had been concerned in the affair. The party then escaped in their boat by the Moruka River and the inland waterways among the creeks towards the Orinoco, their object being, no doubt, to reach Trinidad.⁵

With Wu's default the mainspring of the new Hopetown settlement was gone. The census of 1871 showed a population of five hundred sixty-seven including two hundred fifty-six women and children in almost equal numbers. Three years later the population was reckoned at 'about 800'; but by 1891 the number of Chinese had dropped to two hundred forty—many having left to work on the plantations; another ten years saw a further decrease, only one hundred ninety-eight Chinese being in residence—the "dregs of the former population" as one visitor described them. The end of Hopetown as a purely Chinese settlement seems to be in sight: in 1911 there were but thirty-seven men and thirty-six women; in 1914 there were twenty-three houses holding seventy-five inhabitants of whom only forty-six were pure Chinese.

III.

In the period 1853-79 the total number of Chinese landing in Demerara was 14,002 of whom 11,858 were men and boys. Between 1880 and 1913 although, as mentioned above, no organized method of introducing Chinese into the Colony was used, some 1,718 arrived in British Guiana including one hundred twenty-seven women. Thus between 1853 and 1913 a total of 15,720 Chinese immigrants were introduced of whom about 2,235 were female. In 1911 the census returns showed a Chinese population of 1,481 male and 1,141 females. The distribution of the Chinese through-

out the Colony in 1914 "according to investigations made among themselves by members of the Chinese community, was as follows:—Georgetown, 672; New Amsterdam, 210; Essequibo mainland, 120; Essequibo islands, 78; Demerara, West Coast, 246; Demerara river, 425; Demerara, East Coast (including Berbice, West Coast), 244; Berbice river, 26; Canje Creek, 24; Berbice, East Coast, 58; Corentyne River, 126. Thus a total of some 2,229 Chinese is scattered over the coastlands, to which their ancestors were allotted. In addition, the count taken shows that there were 23 Chinese in the North West District (Morawhanna); 4 in the Pomeroon; 21 at Bartica; and 41 in the gold and diamond fields; making a grand total of 2,318. The Chinese population was estimated by the Registrar General to number 2,671 souls in 1913, so that some 353 Chinese are left out of count; subject, therefore, to a probable error of about 13%, these figures are useful as indicating the approximate distribution of the Chinese now (1915) resident in the Colony."⁶

The greatest number of Celestials resident at one time in British Guiana was 10,022 in the year 1866—the year in which the Chinese government intervened which resulted in a suspension of emigration of southern Chinese. (Needless to remark the emigration to British Guiana has been almost exclusively from the provinces of Kwangtung and Fukien.) From 1866 to 1890 a gradual decline was perceptible in the emigration to Guiana; since the latter year the numbers of Chinese have remained practically unchanged.

The reasons for the gradually decreasing numbers are generally speaking three, for all of which the planters of the Colony were in the main responsible. Attention may be turned first of all to the fact that the males far outnumbered the females: "Nature has vindicated her law that in human communities females and males should be of about equal numbers—" says Mr. Clementi⁷ before quoted. Secondly there has been a considerable emigration from British to Dutch Guiana, to St. Lucia, to Trinidad, and to Jamaica. Governor Longdon in a despatch to the Secretary of State in October 1874 wrote that there "was a very good field for Chinese industry (in Trinidad) inasmuch as the retail trade, which is here (in British Guiana) monopolized by the Portuguese, is in Trinidad in the hands of Chinese—" In 1880 in Trinidad and in Surinam in Dutch Guiana the demand for Chinese caused the payment of considerable sums in the form of bounties. In Trinidad itself there are around 5,000 Chinese at the present time who are mostly naturalized British subjects of Cantonese ancestry. In Jamaica in 1911 there were 2,100 Chinese mostly respectable merchants shopkeepers, and laundries among whom conditions are similar to those in Trinidad.

A third factor which served to obstruct the colonization of Chinese in British Guiana was the lack of easy communication between that Colony and China: back passages were not provided for the settlers, nor was the allotment system of paying a part of an emigrant's wages to his family in China kept up. The result was that "the emigrant to British Guiana was completely lost to all who once knew him in his mother-country; and, no matter how successful he might be in his new environment, he was no advertisement at all for this Colony among his fellow-countrymen. Demerara became known in South China as a land whence no one returned; and it was this fact which finally gave the Chinese authorities a pretext for intervening in such a manner that the emigration was during many years suspended."⁸ At present, however, as hinted above, the Chinese are holding their own and there is ground for the hope of increase in their numbers both by natural causes and by the fostering of immigration under easier and happier conditions than those which prevailed in the old days.

In conclusion it is interesting to observe that the "Chinese community in British Guiana was to a great extent from the outset, and is almost entirely now, a Christian community... It is interesting to note that on the 14th of August, 1874, twenty-one years after the first Chinese landed in this Colony, Governor Longdon laid the first stone of a church in Georgetown, built at the instance of the Chinese Christians in Demerara for their exclusive use. This Church was completed and opened in 1875 for service in the Chinese language according to the forms of the Church of England. The Chinese themselves defrayed one half of its cost and the Church Committee, under the auspices of the Bishop, raised the other half by voluntary subscription.... Queen Victoria... expressed herself as rejoiced to hear of the marked progress which Christianity had made among the Chinese community in British Guiana and the happy result which had rewarded the zeal of the ministers of religion in the Colony."

6. Op. cit p. 325.

7. Op. cit. pp. 326-7

8. Op. cit. p. 358.

5. C. Clementi op cit pp. 295-6

The Chinese of the present day bear a good reputation as law-abiding worthy citizens who are engaged largely in charcoal-burning, gold-digging, wood-cutting, and shop-keeping in country places.⁹ The last named is a profession for which the Chinese are by nature eminently fitted; it is a matter of common knowledge that the Chinese abroad have always entered more enthusiastically into commercial than into agricultural ventures.

The British rulers of Guiana encourage Chinese immigration now as formerly. The land is not a "white man's country" in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term. Hence there is lacking any spirit of rivalry such as has been and still is common in certain countries where white and yellow laborers come into contact. Conditions in modern Guiana are different too from those in the middle and later part of the nineteenth century: Steamers have replaced the slow-sailing small boats of a generation ago; the cutting of the Panama Canal has opened a new and shorter route than the old one *via* Cape of Good Hope; health conditions also have improved although they were never bad in most places for Chinese; commercial as well as agricultural industries are expanding as well. These factors taken into consideration with the past history of relations between China and British Guiana, the existence of a Chinese settlement at Hopetown, and the continued overcrowding in the southern regions of China lead to a reasonable supposition that the matter of Chinese emigration to British Guiana is not merely a question of record for the student of history but is worthy of the student of present-day events and current economics. In other words there is a future to this question which is worthy of consideration by students of China's racial and commercial expansion in the twentieth century.

Coolidge Administration Supports Amendments to China Trade Act

Frank Rhea, registrar of the China Trade Act in China, assistant registrar Eldridge, and Representative L. C. Dyer from Missouri are working for the amendment of the China Trade Act at the present session of Congress, particularly as regard exempting Americans in China from income tax. They have obtained the support of the Coolidge administration, Secretary of Commerce Hoover ardently supporting the amendments.

Other main points for amending the China Trade Act to make it attractive and beneficial to American firms, placing them on an equality with other foreign firms doing business in China, are: To reduce the number of necessary incorporators from five to three; To permit corporations to issue stock at par or more but not at less than par; To allow six months for corporations to make full payment of capital; and To require that the president and treasurer of China Trade Act corporations shall be Americans.

Secretary Hoover, speaking before the Marine Congress during November, advocating the need for American shipping in developing American exports to all parts of the world, spoke eloquently for exempting foreigners abroad from the income tax, citing the American in China as a case in point. He stated that only Americans will efficiently handle American exports and get the proper distribution for their goods abroad. However, with Americans subject to income tax in China, it is more profitable for a manufacturer to place the agency with a British firm, in many cases, than to open up a branch. Americans abroad, said Mr. Hoover, are under present conditions encouraged to expatriate themselves.

Garland Steamship Co. Puts 7 Freight Vessels on Trans-Pacific Run

Seven more trans-Pacific freighters are to be put on the run between San Francisco and Portland and Shanghai by the Garland Steamship Line. The seven ships, each of approximately 9,000 tons, will add 63,000 deadweight tons of shipping to Shanghai and other Far Eastern ports of call.

The Garland Steamship Line has hitherto engaged in the Pacific intercoastal trade but William A. Compton, vice-president of the line, announced the new run after a survey that convinced him that the Orient provided a much more lucrative field for shipping.

The first vessel under the new flag to come to Shanghai, the s. s. *William Campion*, is now loading out of the Columbia river and is due to arrive here in January. Ports of call in the Orient will include Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila on a bi-monthly schedule.

The other vessels assigned to the run are the *James B. Duke*, *George Allen*, *William Perkins*, *Albert Jeffress*, *Edgar Belling* and *Norinda*.

9. J. Rodway, Guiana (Georgetown, 1893), p. 13. H. Kirke, Twenty-five Years in British Guiana (London, 1898), p. 212.

The Volunteer Corps in Kwangtung

BY HIN WONG

THE lawlessness of the minor militarists in the district and inland seats of government, now seizing revenue offices at will and making their posts petty agencies of the martial law administrations in Canton, is compelling the Cantonese in the interior to improve their local government institutions and strengthen their armed corps of defense. While in theory the local institutions are subordinate and supplement the district and provincial governments, they now become the only reliable and stable authorities throughout the land. In Canton proper governments and governors may change overnight, but in the villages and towns the inhabitants and their long recognized authority of ancestral temples and town halls remain intact as far as they can avoid interference from the transient governments and overseas Chinese politicians. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. C. C. Wu, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and other well-known leaders do not own their homes in Canton City, their best residences being either in Shanghai, Hongkong, or Macao, mostly out of Chinese jurisdiction.

Aside from the patriarchal authority of the villages centered in the assembly of the elders of the village having their meeting quarters in the ancestral temple of the clan, the *Tuen Po Kuk*, or bureau of mutual defense, of a large town or a group of villages is well looked upon by the people and recognized and registered by the district magistrates who approve of the organization of the bureau at the beginning and the election by the village and town elders and gentries of a chairman from time to time. The bureau or *Kuk* has its origin from time immemorial when business or disputes involving more than one village or town were discussed and settled by joint conference of representatives concerned. In those days the business would not warrant too formal an organization or the employment of regular paid officers and guards.

Since the Republic and because of the frequent internal and fratricidal warfare in their midst caused by factional disputes and struggles among strong militarists seeking power, the Cantonese have been forced to depend more and more on themselves and resort to their old institutions and instruments of government which, after a careful study, prove to be the best fitted form of democratic government in China. The Cantonese, a people who make the best cooks and have devised the most delicious food on earth, are, to better purpose, perhaps the best drafters of unwritten constitution, as they are able to adopt laws and promulgate regulations without the employment of a mass of experts and can enforce them through public opinion and good will and co-operation.

The *Kuk* or bureau of the township of *Pingti*, a group of twenty villages some only four miles southwest of Canton City, a sub-district of about 50,000 inhabitants, of which for some time the writer was *Kuk-chang* or chairman of the bureau, may be considered a typical one and representative of similar institutions in many parts of Kwangtung. Some bureaux are more efficient and greater in size, service, and importance than *Pingti*, of course, but there are many sister organizations not doing so well.

The *Kuk* or bureau is managed by a board representing the twenty villages, a village delegating one to five members in accordance with the population, importance, and the amount of fees it is able to hold and contribute. The administrative work, however, is in the hands of the clerk or secretary who has the custody of the records and funds of the bureau and attends to the correspondence and other minor matters not necessary for reference to the chairman. A chairman, a vice-chairman, and a commander of the guards constitute the other officers. The chairman and vice-chairman are the principal and honorary officers of the bureau, receiving no salary but travelling expenses not exceeding fifty dollars a year.

The chairman and secretary of the bureau form the medium of communication between the villages and the magistrate, settle minor cases too trifling to be attended to by district officials or more important matters in council with the members of the bureau or certain members of the council, usually the elders representing the clan or villages of the litigants in minor civil or criminal cases and by request, exercise such authority and perform such acts as referred to the bureau by the district magistrate or the district court of justice. The chairman is sometimes called upon to act on very important matters, however. During the incumbency of the writer, he had to attend to a case of water-ways and another on a village boundary line, both

involving not only a case of property but also more or less village honor which, to the inhabitants of the interior, is not a small matter, often leading to feuds among clans and villages. Reason, prudence, and tact, together with wise counsel from the members of the council have succeeded in preventing unnecessary inter-village ill-feeling and kept the cases from going to the courts in the city which means loss of time, money, and often patience. In practice, the chairman is more or less a justice of the peace as in western countries with the bureau council as a jury in judicial matters and a presiding officer in a town council when coming to other business pertaining to the welfare or government of the villages. Only precedent, local customs and practice, govern the actions of the bureau. With the absence of law books and in the ignorance of most of the village elders of the so-called constitution and the revised criminal and civil codes of China, business of local government and defense does not appear hard. Temptations, trials, and other obstacles in maintaining order and in the suppression of opium and gambling traffic, the greatest evils among the peaceful inhabitants, and in some cases checking possible formation of bandits and pirates under the assumed name of a people's army in the support of revolutionary parties in the cities, all these give no little anxiety and afford a problem to a conscientious lover of his country who prefers being a good citizen in a small community rather than seeking wealth and fame by struggling for a place of leadership in the provincial and national governments in the large cities.

Nowadays the village or town corps led by the commander of the guards of the *Kuk* or bureau play a leading part in the governments of the interior. Formerly a *Kuk* or bureau of the importance of *Pingti* township maintains but twelve enlisted guards under regular pay for local purpose. Now supplementing this force is a volunteer corps of nearly a hundred strong composed of the best young men of the villages who possess arms and have the support and security offered by the best homes and the largest shops of the group community and neighborhood. A strong volunteer corps is necessary for the protection of towns, villages, and homes and shops against the many mercenary troops and revolutionary bodies who depend on looting for their profit and fortune. For a time in Kwangtung it was thought that the Constitutionalist Army would make expeditionary trip north against the corrupt and incompetent government in Peking. This Army has been struggling in Kwangtung for the last seven years and is still here without any date for departure.

To strengthen themselves, the villages and town corps regular and volunteer have combined, town with town and village with village, until now they form a formidable body which the organized bandits and pirates must heed and respect. The recent defeat of Wu Pei-fu's reinforcement to Shen Hung-ying's army in the North River districts of Kwangtung when they were trying to re-unite China by force was due largely to the co-operation of the Cantonese village volunteers and the Yunnanese forces supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen at that time.

Sometimes some village customs and departments of government are not appreciated until one has the privilege of being connected with them. Police or watchmen in a village have long been provided for in a similar manner to that followed by larger towns and cities. In the village of *Pingti*, the chief village of the *Pingti* township, there has been established for years several societies or associations, locally known as *hui* or *sha*. The associations include the *Tuen Fong Sha*, or organized protective society; the *Lo Sin Sha*, or the happy-to-be-charitable society; and the *Lao Yen Hui*, or the aged association. These three organizations, while all belong to the village, have each a "chest keeper" or treasurer separately. The protective and the charitable societies have all endowments in lands the income of which are sufficient to engage watchmen and guards for village defense and to provide funds for free medicine to the poor and free rice to the widows and orphans in the clan for a certain period. Admission to the aged association, while voluntary in theory, is compulsory to every one in the village except daughters who expect to be married off to another clan or village. By paying a small fee at birth or upon marrying into the village one is entitled to a burial fee on death, thus providing for proper burial to even the very poor. This and other organizations really provide for endowed charity and police and constitute the departments of public safety and charity in the village government. According to custom, a villager of *Pingti* is entitled to a pound of meat at every festival, one of two dollars at birth as "ginger and vinegar" money to his or her mother, and on marriage, "flower money." All payments are recorded in books of the village. When a son is born to a villager and succeeds in living from year end to a new year, a father displays a lantern before his village ancestral temple gods the first fortnight of the new year. Through all these acts, village census taking is comparatively an easy matter.

When General Hsu Shao-tsang, a well-known Cantonese scholar and soldier of the old type but with progressive ideas, was civil governor of Kwangtung in the spring of 1923, he made an effort to organize more permanently these town and village corps, having gone as far as appointing a commission for this purpose. The local powers and leaders farther away from Canton do not know who's who among the personnel of the changeable administrations in the provincial capital and naturally would hesitate to offer their co-operation with a government the people have no good word for, justly or unjustly. It is most regrettable nowadays in Canton that the present regime, while having suggested all sorts of changes and reform, has failed to undertake systematic and scientific methods for the education of the popular mass to the support and service of the government of their province.

Until there is a more stable government in Canton, the people will regard the provincial and the district governments only as agencies for extortion by unscrupulous politicians and militarists; and it is difficult to see how any genuine co-operation will be possible. The people, undoubtedly, will maintain a local government and an armed force for defense against their own enemy in the looting militarists and squeezing officials until such time as they deem it advisable to trust all their life, liberty, and property to a district, provincial, or national government in China.

Democratic government among local communities in the interior of China has existed for centuries, and the present chaos in Kwangtung is reviving it.

A Question of Honor

(From the Philippines Free Press)

In some quarters the question has arisen, in connection with the proposal of the American Chamber of Commerce to make the Philippines a territory of the United States, as to whether the Filipino people had ever been promised their independence.

After all that has passed since Dewey sailed into Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, the official statements of many of the foremost leaders of the congress of the United States, republican as well as democrat, the attitude and statements of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and Harding on the subject, and the official acts of congress, in passing legislation from time to time, that in every instance marked a further step towards the complete self government of the people of these Islands, it is passing strange that the question as to whether we ever intended to give the Islands their independence should now, at this late date, be a matter of debate.

We believe that no true American can now maintain that the people of the Philippine islands, directly or indirectly, have not been led to believe that some day, some time, they would be given their independence, if they so desired. The statement may not have been categorical, but from the beginning of American occupation, at home and abroad, we have given that impression. After all that has gone before, why should some Americans still want to quibble about such a matter that is of considerable moment to our national honor?

We believe there can be no question about the matter. Let any fairminded and honest person read President McKinley's message to the first Commission, especially where he says: "In all forms of government... which they are authorized to prescribe, the Commission should bear in mind that the government they are establishing is designed not for our satisfaction, or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their prejudices, to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government." True, nothing is said about independence, but it would seem to mean that the wishes of the people of the Philippines were to be given prior consideration.

Now as to the preamble in the Jones law. The statement in that document cannot be disputed, it is perfectly plain and categorical. It says: "...it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein." Let us remember also that the Jones law was passed by a republican congress, and signed by a democratic president, thus both parties that govern the United States accepted it and made the bill it prefaced into law. The preamble was, as will be recalled, a compromise. Senator Clarke's amendment declaring the Philippines independent in 1921 was considered premature at that time, due to the world war, and the preamble was offered in its place, as a declaration of the in-

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tentions of the congress of the United States. The preamble was a promise, made in honor, and it is impossible for us to believe that it will ever be unwritten in dishonor.

One of our greatest Americans and ablest presidents, the late Theodore Roosevelt, stated in 1915, the year before the Jones law was passed: "If we act so that natives understand us to have made a definite promise, then we should live up to that promise. The Philippines, from a military standpoint, are a source of weakness to us. The present administration has promised explicitly to let them go, and by its action has rendered it difficult to hold them against any serious foreign foe. These being the circumstances, the islands should at an early moment be given their independence, without any guaranty whatever by us and without our retaining any foothold in them." We are willing to accept Roosevelt's interpretation as to whether or not a promise of independence was made. Having been made, it should be kept.

As a matter of fact that cannot be denied, it has been generally accepted that sometime independence would be granted to the Islands; the proof of this can be found in the very files of the newspapers that have been published here for the past twenty years, so why waste time and energy over it now? The only points at issue have been the question of time, and the wishes and best interests of the Filipino people.

The American nation through congress has ever tried to act fairly and justly towards the Philippines, and we are confident that whatever action is taken, until finally and definitely settled, the Philippine problem will always be treated with justice, righteousness, and honor.

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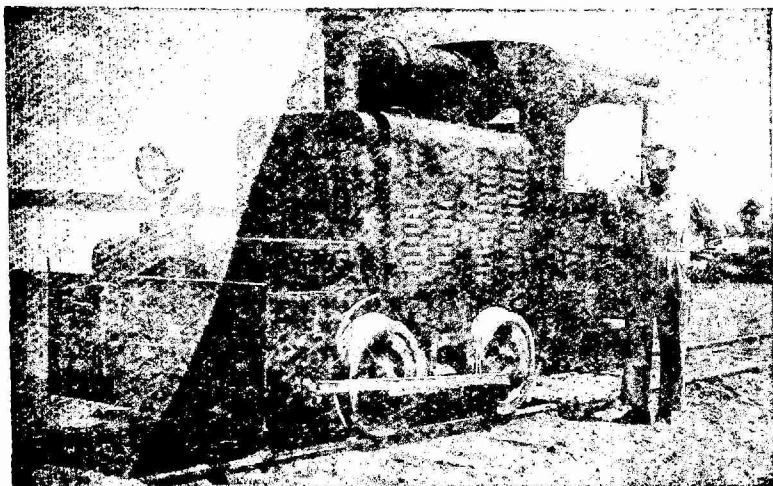
BY YUO K'UON

COTTON is an essential material for cotton mills. Following the rapidly growing tendency of cotton mills in China during recent years, the supply of cotton is extensively required. However, there is no reliable information as to what quantity of cotton was annually produced in this country, or whether such a quantity is sufficient to supply the demand. If there is a deficit, efforts may be tried to increase the cotton production in order to maintain the spinning industry, or if there is a surplus, further developments of cotton mills may be contemplated. It is an unfortunate fact, therefore, that no such complete statistics are available in China as to indicate clearly whether there is a surplus or shortage in the cotton supply, and it should exceedingly be regretted if this situation of indifference on the part of the people is permitted (indefinitely) to exist without steps being taken to make investigations and to compile the pertinent facts ascertained in the form of statistics.

The College of Agriculture, Southeastern University, has recently exerted every possible effort to improve and extend cotton plantation in China. It has neglected no contributions towards this very important phase of public interest, although it has inadequate means to carry on investigations on a large scale. Nevertheless, upon the request of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association, in 1921, the College immediately took the matter up with the industrial authorities in the different provinces, asking them to take action on its behalf. To those districts the College was able to reach, experts were sent. The results of these measures were reported to and published by the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association for the information of the public. It is now proposed to compile crop estimates and statistics for the cotton grown in the whole province of Kiangsu. While it sounds reasonable and proper that investigations of this nature should be made after the cotton was harvested, it has practically been always

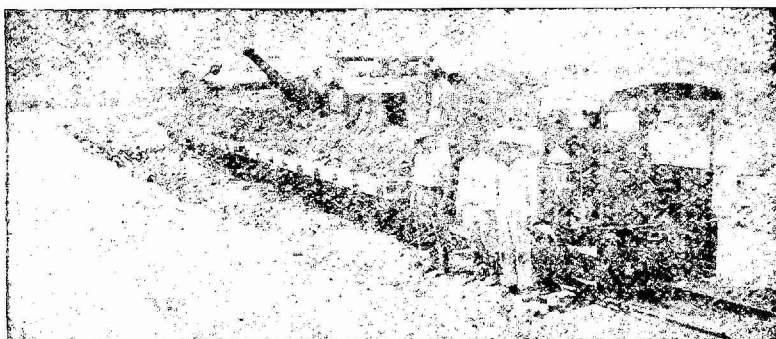
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difficult to gather *bona fide* data as to the actual quantity of the crop after such time, for the average farmers do not understand the purpose of the investigation and are in most cases unwilling to give the genuine information desired. It is therefore deemed advisable to formulate crop estimates according to the conditions of the cotton farms prior to harvest.

In Shantung province, speculation in the cotton market is now very rampant. The quantity of cotton locally produced is exaggeratingly reported and the price of cotton is therefore increasing by leaps and bounds. All adverse consequences resulting to the cotton industry under these circumstances are decidedly due largely to the lack of suitable statistical information on the quantity of cotton actually yielded, so that both the seller and buyer are dealing with each other without solid ground and thus creating controversies. While crop estimates can not be regarded as exactly authentic data of a cotton crop, they may properly show the ratio of cotton production in order to enable the parties concerned to devise measures whenever necessary to remedy the situation so as to avoid the up-rising of difficulties at some expected time.

However, the conducting of such investigations involves no easy undertaking, especially since the local authorities in the different territories in this province can hardly spare any time to handle this matter whereas it is necessary for investigators to be stationed at every town if complete information is to be secured. Although this responsibility may rest upon the shoulders of the agriculture societies in the various districts, there are many points at which no such societies have as yet been actually established. This College has, therefore, despatched cotton men to discuss the matter with the primary school teachers located in the various districts, who may be interested, and to solicit their active cooperation in conducting investigations in their respective districts. The various "hsien" (districts) are divided into several territories according to "shih or hsiang" (counties) in order to facilitate the making of such investigations.

From the time of cotton planting to its harvesting monthly reports are prepared. Before June every year, the tracts of land on which cotton is planted are figured in a summary report in order to ascertain the total area of cotton land in this province. A monthly statement describing the cotton growing and insect pest conditions is submitted by each investigator. Prior to the cotton harvest, the crop estimates are reported and compiled for publication.

This work has successfully been done in the Chin Ling district. In Li-shui and Kao-shun, connections have been formed, and experts will soon set out on the way to open negotiations in the various other "hsien." In every territory where such connections have been established, investigation in connection with the cotton production is made, and as soon as this investigation is conducted throughout all the territories in the province, it can then be considered as for the entire province of Kiangsu.

In this connection, the information blanks sent to the investigators are both brief and comprehensive. They are three in number, namely: (1) Report on Areas of Cotton Land; (2) Report on Cotton Growth; and (3) Crop Estimates. The questionnaires are printed on postal cards, and are furnished to each investigator by the College and are filled in by him with the required data and returned to the College. The number of investigators in the different districts varies from one to three or four in number, who are made nominal members of the College.

As soon as the whole province is investigated Kiangsu will have its annual estimates and statistics for cotton production.

Noted Woman Industrial Worker Arrives

Miss Mary Dingman arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on the *Empress of Australia* last week. Those who met Miss Dingman here last spring will remember her as the Industrial Secretary of the world's committee of the Young Women's Christian Association. During the past six months she has traveled in Japan, Australia and New Zealand to visit Associations there and study industrial conditions of those countries. She comes to Shanghai to take over the industrial work begun by Miss Agatha Harrison with the National Y.W.C.A. of China, who leaves in February to return to England. Miss Dingman has a fund of information on economic and industrial problems, and a variety of experience that will add considerably to the resources of the group in China that is interested in the development of industry in China. She will have her office at 1 Young Allen Court, and will travel from here to various centers of industry to study both the modern western system and the old home industry system of China, in her work in cooperation with the national Christian Council and its program of industrial education.

The Kwoh Min Tang

BY JOHN R. MUIR

ACCORDING to the information we have here about the developments in this province, and others, the present hope of China is in the Kwoh Min Tang that has figured so largely in the history of the past fifteen years. Those who cannot follow China's history back as far as that will permit a bit of history. Though the name had been heard before the death of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, and the Empress Dowager, it did not become a real issue till after the ascension of the boy Emperor Hsuan Tung in 1908. Then we began to hear even here in the West of one and another who had joined their sympathies to the Kwoh Min Tang. Naturally enough we advised all such to beware the fate of revolutionaries. But they were able to "laugh last" when the Kwoh Min Tang swept on to victory in 1911.

It must also be borne in mind that the history of Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been connected with the Kwoh Min Tang from the beginning. It was this party that succeeded in forcing the Manchus to abdicate. It put Dr. Sun into the position of President, and then graciously withdrew in favor of Yuan Shih Kai who played the party false in the end. It was the Kwoh Min Tang (under General Tsai Ao) who insisted on the withdrawal of Yuan Shih Kai when he made himself Emperor. And it has been the Kwoh Min Tang that has opposed all the aggressions of the Chihli Faction and the other elements in Peking, that have done so much to keep the Chinese kettle boiling.

As a general thing we have expected the Kwoh Min Tang to stand by their guns (literally and figuratively) for constitutional government at all times, so that they have been often called the Constitutional Party. And this is not an idle boast. It became obvious that Yuan Shih Kai was not keen for representative government, so he had to go. All the squabble of the past two years has been over the same point. We have often failed to see what the fighting was about, but those who were in the "know" have always claimed that they were fighting for a real Republic in China.

During it all no one has ever questioned the motives of men like Sun Yat Sen. His lieutenants have frequently been of the poorest stuff, but what king or general in history ever despised the worst elements among the people who would help him to his objective! And the leader has often been blamed for the errors of his followers, natural enough. So with Dr. Sun.

An authority who has been personally acquainted with many of the Kwoh Min Tang leaders both here in Szechwan and at Canton has said that without any question the men who have real ideals in China are in that party. No one will doubt that there are idealists. The difficulty is for us to see them. If we have any here in Szechwan they are Hsiung Keh Wu, Tan Meng Hsin, and Chang Tsung, all of whom have remained loyal to each other, and to the general cause, through thick and thin. These are the men who have won here. Around them have been gathered a group of men who have not been tested. One of these is General Shih Tsing Yang. His history since his return to Szechwan from Canton has not been a happy one. He lost all his force last spring and came back to Chengtu almost as a beggar among the generals. But now it has pleased the great President Sun to make Shih Tsing Yang the head of the Kwoh Min Tang in Szechwan, and he is about to return to Chungking in a high military command. He has been feted here for days, and it is said that his departure is imminent. It will be well to watch this new satellite and see what he is able to do for the general cause in Chungking. Dr. Sun is sending help to him in the person of an editor who will start a paper to spread abroad the doctrines of the Kwoh Min Tang. He will probably be given all the help the party is able to give in this important province. It may possibly be that the Szechwan victory will be the beginning of the end in the whole country.

In saying this we have our eyes on more than our own province. With the accession of Tsao Kun by what has been termed bribery all of the better elements in the country are rising to oppose him. As usual the Kwoh Min Tang is in the fore. And, though all who oppose Tsao Kun are not Kwoh Min Tang, they must unite with this party if they are to be successful in driving out their great enemy.

If it is true that the Manchurian provinces under Chang Tso Lin are expected to help, the campaign may be a short one. With Wu Pei Fu (who may himself turn against Tsao Kun at any moment) interested in Hunan and Szechwan, not to mention Shensi, Hupeh and Honan, Chang Tso Lin may find Peking an easy prey. And even in the provinces that are more, or less, "loyal" (perhaps in reality less) to Tsao Kun and Wu Pei Fu the Kwoh Min Tang is very strong. In any case the whole organization of Southern and Western China is ready to move against the enemies of Sun Yat Sen.

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But the faith of the party seems to be in Tuan Chi Jui who is expected to come out for the principles of Sen Wen. If he does so, or has done so, the plea they will make for national sympathy will be well-nigh irresistible. There are other strong men, like Tang Hsiao Yi, who can be depended upon to assist Tuan Chi Jui in forming a government. With him as Premier, and Dr. Sun as President, China may find herself in a much stronger position than she has been for years.

In the national sense this, at least, is what Szechwen has been fighting for all summer. No one would question that the usual selfish, provincial, petty motives may be found at the bottom of it all, but there are those who like to think that there are ideals connected with it. If there is the possibility that a representative, constitutional government might be set up by the Kwoh Min Tang Party there is every reason to hope that they may be successful.

To the foreigner interested in politics it must be apparent that these military campaigns take the place of elections in other countries. With no proper constituency who might be expected to vote a man into office, any one who feels that he ought to govern finds it necessary to gather soldiers and guns to further his election and elevate him into office by driving out the *de facto* government whatever that may be. It is rather a strenuous method, but, unfortunately, it is becoming more and more apparent that this is true.

The only way for the Kwoh Min Tang to get into office is to fight their way with bullets, in place of ballots, Dr. Sun, feeling that he, or at least his principles, ought to govern, has no other means of getting into office even though nine adults in every ten throughout the country might wish him to be president. That is what he is trying to do. And every province that gains a victory (as Szechwen has for the time being at least) is "voting" for Sun Yat Sen. As to just how many more provinces are voting for him it is not easy for us to say. After some hesitation, either on their part or on his, Hsiung Keh Wu has had the help of Yunnan and Kweichow. Love feasts have been exchanged, and one would think that the two provinces were one in sentiment. But it is known that Tang Chi Yao had the help of Wu Pei Fu when he returned to Yunnan last year, and it is very difficult to know where he stands. While this is being written an unconfirmed report reaches us that the soldiers of Tang Chi Yao have driven Dr. Sun out of Canton!

As a political party the Kwoh Min Tang has nothing on any other party, or clique, in China. They began with the sword, they keep up with the sword. And to any thinking man it must be apparent that the sword will remain till some representative body of Chinese confine it to the scrap pile. It would give confidence to the whole country, and to the world to see Dr. Sun, and his followers, begin the good work. They will not get all they hoped for, and it will be more than an ordinary sacrifice. But it is a much more reasonable sacrifice than the sacrifice of men, money, trade, good-will, and what not, that is now the lot of China.

U. S. Trade Delegation Coming to Orient

A trade delegation of about thirty members of the San Francisco Chamber will arrive for a four days' visit on January 29, on the first steamer of the Dollar Line Round-the-World-Service, the *President Harrison*. This delegation is making the round-the-world trip for the specific purpose of developing American commerce. Cooperation of Americans is sought to make their stay in Shanghai not only pleasant but profitable from the standpoint of developing American trade which it is believed can best be accomplished by presenting to them present difficulties in conducting business in China and enlisting their support in assisting to correct same upon their return to America. Arrangements will be made for their entertainment while in Shanghai.

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Who's Who in China



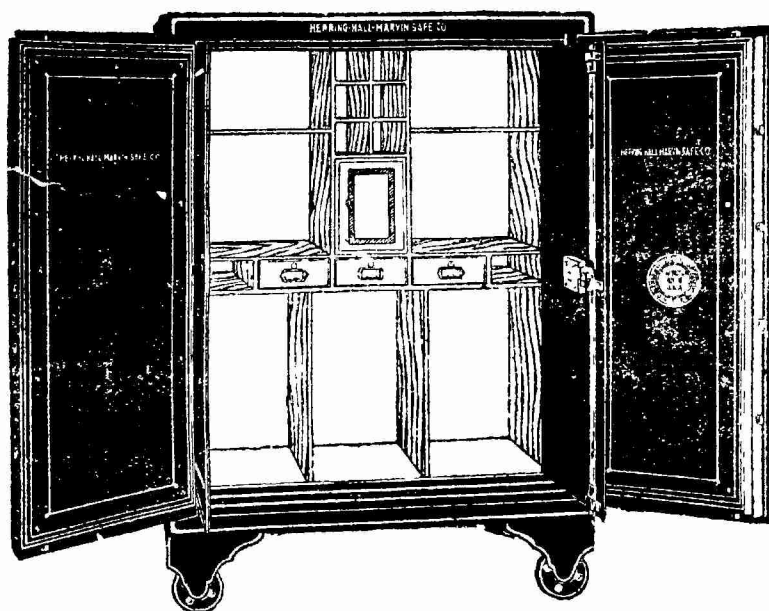
Marquis W. H. Li

李國杰字偉侯

Marquis W. H. Li, the eldest grandson of the celebrated statesman and soldier, Li Hung-chang, is one of the most enterprising young men of the generation. Born in Anhui in 1881 he showed unusual public spirit, even when in childhood. When he became of age, he took on the title of Marquis from the Ta Ching Dynasty out of respect to the late Prime Minister and was given the post of Grand Distributor of official salaries. Later, he became Tutung of the Manchu Garrison in Canton, where he established many workshops for the Manchu soldiers and apportioned lands for reclamation work in order to enable them to make their own livelihood without always depending upon the allowance given them by the government. Before completing his work, he was transferred, after serving for more than a year, to Peking to become the senior councillor of the Board of Agriculture, Works and Commerce.

In this capacity, the Marquis drafted a set of regulations for the promotion of the mining industry as well as a memorandum planning for the establishment of a constitutional government. The memorandum calls for the promulgation of administrative rules governing schools in order to develop a type of students fitted for public service, of a system of army organization in order to unify the military defense of the nation, of police regulations for the protection of the communities and for a reliable census and of a press law in order to assist the work of the newspapers.

His suggestions failed to go through the proper channels. When the baby emperor, Hsuan Tung, ascended the throne, the tottering government was unable to adopt any constructive measure while wily mandarins did everything to realise their own ambition. Tuan Fang, the Viceroy at Nanking, being



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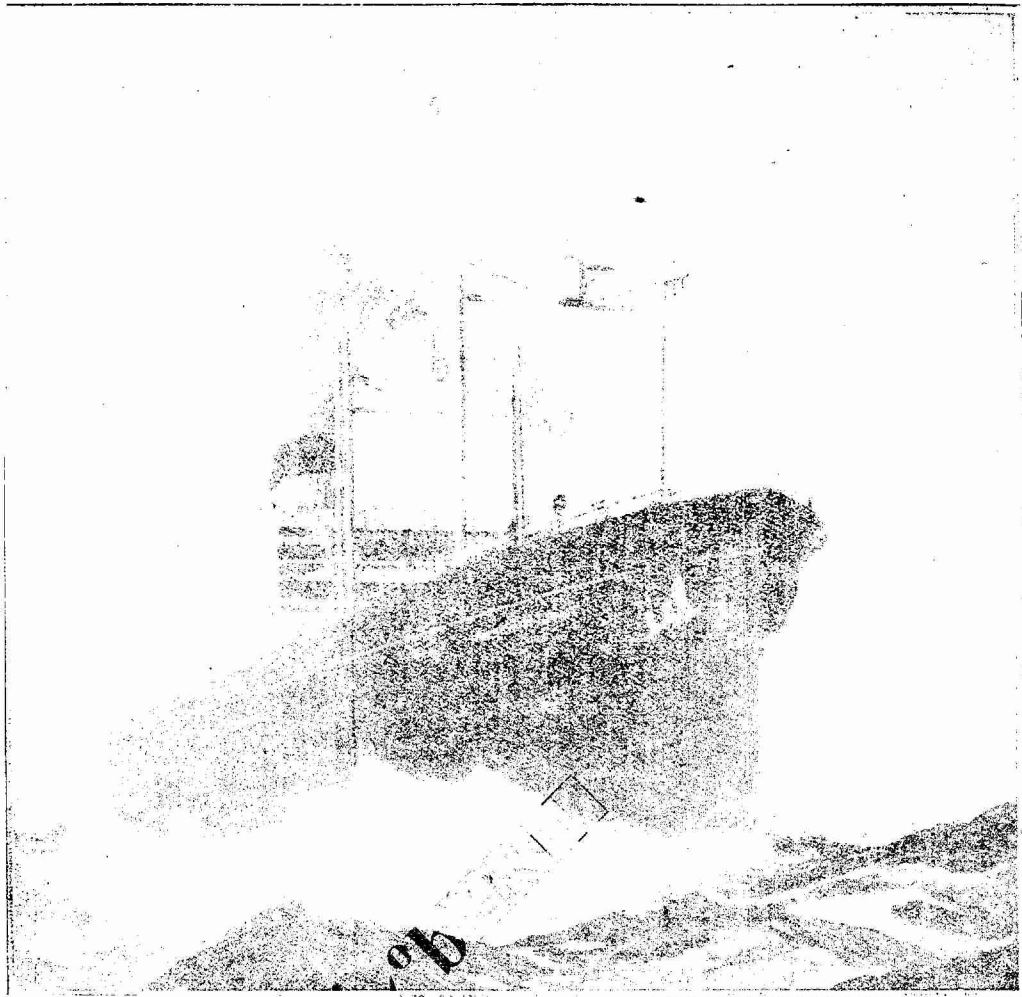
Mr. Henri Waung
汪兆銘字精衛
(Wang Chao-ming)

Mr. Henri Waung was born at Canton in 1885. His native province is Chekiang. In his youth he studied in the Hsueh Hai Tang, a famous old institute of learning, at Canton, and specialized in the study of the history of China from which he imbibed the idea of racial independence. When he was sixteen, Mr. Waung went to Japan and studied Political Science and Sociology in Tokyo Law College where he later graduated. There he received the idea of democracy. While Mr. Waung was in Japan, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the late Huang Hsing organized the Tung Ming Hui in Tokyo. Mr. Waung attended the first conference of this organization and was elected a member of the Executive Council, and later elected chairman. At the same time he was engaged to be the editor of the Ming Pao, Tung Ming Hui's organ. Through this paper he advocated the "A Republic for China" Doctrine. He personally participated in the uprisings, of the revolutionary forces at Kuangtung and Kuangsi led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Subsequently Mr. Waung went to the South Sea Islands. To every Chinese immigrant he met there, he preached the Revolutionary Doctrine. As a result, large sums of money were collected from the Chinese as voluntary contributions toward the Revolutionary Cause. In March 1911 Mr. Waung smuggled himself to Peking where he worked in cooperation with several friends in an attempt to assassinate the Prince Regent, Father of the Boy Emperor Hsuan Tung. A big bomb with a time-fuse had been placed under the bridge at the front of the Regent's Palace. However it was discovered by a sentinel. The whole city of Peking was searched for the guilty persons which resulted in the arrest of Mr. Waung and his accomplices.

Mr. Waung was tried personally by Prince Shan Ch'i, then president of the Board of Civil Administration. During the trial a long written statement was found in his pocket entitled "Determination of Revolution." When questioned why he should have written that statement, Mr. Waung answered, "It has

suspicious of the marquis, memorialised the throne with several alleged charges against him but the latter's straightforwardness and honesty was never shaken. In the year following the charges, Marquis Li was sent to Belgium as the Chinese Ambassador to Brussels where he gained much popularity for the picturesque way in which he moved about and the rigid order he had given to his embassy to use everything Chinese. Mr Li's collection of Chinese articles and decorations still stand in the Chinese Legation in Brussels today and form the center of attraction of Belgians who visit their capital. During the revolution of 1911, the financial allowance for students abroad was practically all discontinued. But those in Belgium enjoyed the usual monetary aid, because Marquis Li had advanced out of his own pocket sums amounting to over \$100,000 to relieve the stringency. The students in England, Germany, France and Austria were practically penniless and created much unpleasantness with the several legations. But the Brussels Legation was exempt from this trouble, thanks to the effort of the Marquis. Many of these students in Belgium have now returned and are holding high offices in the government. Upon the establishment of the Republic, Marquis Li returned to China to visit his parents; and has been living in retirement. However, he still takes an intensive interest in the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., which was established by his grand father and of which he is now the chairman of the board of directors. Marquis Li is now planning for the establishment of a large Naval College for young officers; and is connected with a large number of big industrial enterprises.

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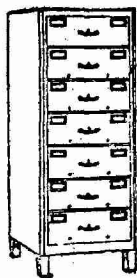
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been written with the blood from my heart and should be glorified with the blood from my neck." After reading this paper, Prince Shan Ch'i was much moved and immediately ordered the trial to adjourn. Mr. Waung was not put to death as had been expected but put into prison. A month after the outbreak of the First Revolution in Wuchang, which occurred on October 10, 1911, Mr. Waung was released. Then he went to Tientsin, organized and was elected president of the Peking-Tientsin-Paoing Section of Tung Ming Hui. The attempt to assassinate Yuan Shih-kai was one of the many activities of this organization which were responsible for the early surrender of the Ching Family in abdicating the throne in favor of the Republic. In December 1911 a Peace Conference was held at Shanghai between the Revolutionary government's representatives headed by the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang and the delegation of the Manchu House headed by Tang Shao-i. Mr. Waung was one of the Revolutionary representatives and was the author of the articles for the Provision of Pensions for the defunct Ching Family. After the establishment of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Waung was elected Tutuh of Kuangtung. This he declined. He also refused to accept the offer by Yuan Shih-kai of the post of Minister of Justice at Peking. His argument was that after having spent several years in revolutionary work and in addition two years in prison, he was nearing intellectual starvation and therefore in need of a few more years of study before he could be of any service to the country. Subsequently Mr. Waung went to France where he studied Sociology and Literature. Upon leaving China he told his friends that should the country face any crisis he would return immediately considering it to be a moral obligation to which he must respond. While in France, Mr. Waung helped in the organization of the Learning and Labor Society for Chinese, the Sino-Franco Educational Association, and many magazines. When the Paris Conference was called in 1919, the Canton Military government intended to appoint Mr. Waung as special delegate to attend the Conference because he was the first man who had advocated the participation in the European War by China. He declined the offer on account of his determination never to become an official. However, he went to France unofficially and subsequently wrote a book entitled "The World and China after the Paris Conference." Since 1920 Mr. Waung has been interesting himself in educational works. In the capacity of the president of the Kuangtung Provincial Educational Association, he introduced in the National Educational Conference a plan for the reform of Chinese Educational System which was eventually adopted.

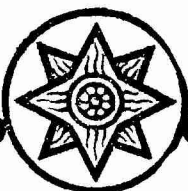


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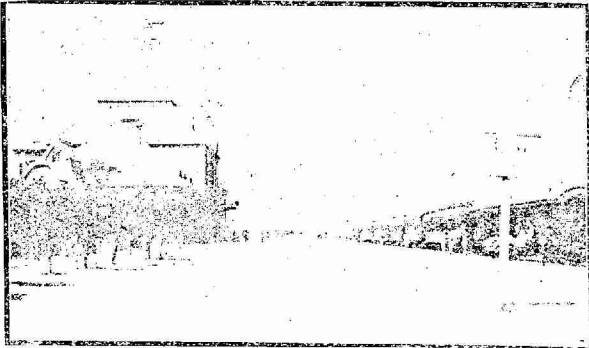


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Mr. Shao Chen-ching

邵振青字佩萍

Mr. Shao Chen-ch'ing was born at Hangchow, Chekiang Province, in 1889 and graduated from the High Provincial College of Chekiang. After graduation he taught three years in several middle and normal schools. During the First Revolution in 1911-12, Mr. Shao was editor of the Han Ming Jih Pao, a Kuomintang paper, at Hangchow. Owing to his strong opposition against Yuan Shih-kai, his paper was proscribed by Yuan as a seditious organ, so in 1914 the Chekiang authorities were instructed by Peking to close down the Han Ming Jih Pao and to have the editor arrested and put into prison. Mr. Shao's life would have been taken if he did not have many friends to devise ways and means to save him. He remained in the prison for one year after which he was released and then went to Japan where he established the Tokyo Correspondence Service. Mr. Shao returned to China when Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical attempt was at its height. He became special correspondent for The Shun Pao and The China Times, two of the leading Chinese papers in Shanghai. After the downfall of Yuan, Mr. Shao went to Peking as special correspondent of the Shun Pao. In 1917 Mr. Shao organized the Peking News Agency, which was the first organization of this nature established by Chinese in China. The increase of telegraphic news items in the Shanghai papers since that time was due to the existence of the agency. Under the same influence, the papers in Peking underwent a reform in form as well as in spirit. He was the first man advocating the publication of Cabinet discussions for the information of the public. In 1920 Mr. Shao founded in Peking a daily paper called the Ching Pao and managed under the modern system. When the Anfu Party was in power, this paper made strong attacks every day, as a result of which it was finally suppressed and Mr. Shao was ordered to be arrested. He fled to Japan and subsequently became advisor on Chinese questions to the Asahi Daily News. He was the first Chinese who was engaged in that capacity by a Japanese press. After the downfall of the

In the United States Court for China

THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY
(CHINA), LTD.,

Plaintiff

vs.

H. R. EMERY, carrying on business
under the name and style of THE
MOTOR CAR SALES CO.,
Defendant.

Cause No. 2361

Civil No. 81

SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

H. R. Emery, carrying on business under the name and style of The Motor Car Sales Company

found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge of the United States Court for China, at
Shanghai, China, December 11, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN

Clerk.

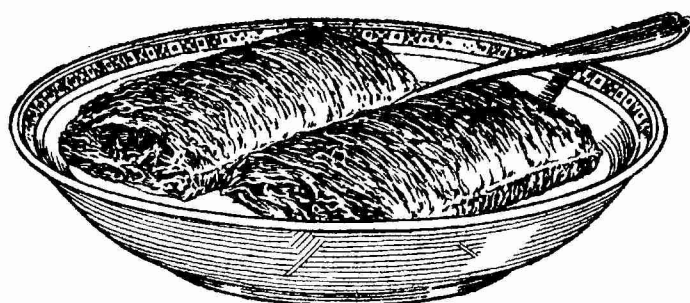
Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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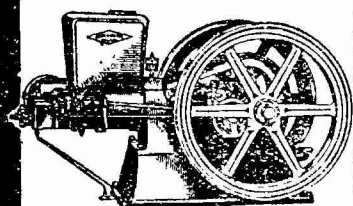
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Shredded Wheat

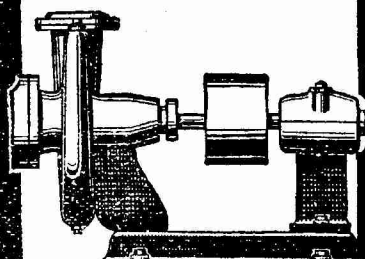
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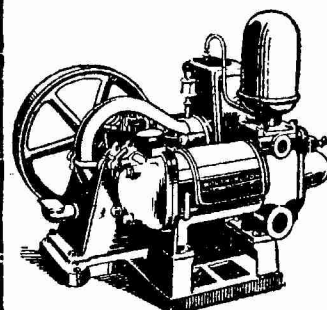
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Anfu Party, Mr. Shao resigned from the Asahi Daily News and re-established his Ching Pao at Peking. In 1921 the Peking Government University established the Journalism Society and Mr. Shao was invited to be a lecturer. During the past ten years, Mr. Shao has been devoting himself in journalistic work and has never accepted any appointment from the government. Mr. Shao is at present the president of the Ching Pao, the Peking News Agency, and special correspondent of the China Times of Shanghai. He was conferred by President Li Yuan-hung in April 1923 with the Third Order of Chiaho.

Men and Events

Mr. Ellis of the Tobacco Products Corporation, who has been in America, returned to Shanghai last week after an extended trip.

Hayden Nichols, a member of the Economic Bureau of Information, who has been with the Peking office for the past three months, returned to Shanghai last week, where he will be connected with the office.

A fellowship tiffin is to be held in the Union Club on Friday, December 28, at 12:15 p.m. in the Union Club of China. It is hoped that all members will respond to this tiffin and bring their friends.

Ben Kline, special correspondent in Peking for the Japan Advertiser (Tokyo), and the Philadelphia Public Ledger, is visiting in Shanghai during the holidays. John R. Morris, a member of the staff of the Japan Advertiser, is expected to arrive in Shanghai the first week in January. Mr. Morris will return to Tokio after a short visit here. Mr. Kline and Mr. Morris are graduates of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

P. C. Wyndham, representative of the Robert Dollar Company, Ichang, arrived in Shanghai, on Saturday, December 22, to join Mrs. Wyndham and daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham are planning to leave for America on January 13, on home leave, on the s. s. Stanley Dollar.

C. F. Lin, formerly of the advertising department of the British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, desires to announce he has formed his own company and operates an office at K2131 Boone Road, Shanghai, under the name of Cheefah Advertising Service, himself proprietor and manager.

The Girls Club Department of the Chinese Y. W. C. A. gave a series of Christmas tableaux at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon December 22, at 61 Range Road, Shanghai. Girls from six Chinese schools took part. There was also carol singing, a community Christmas tree, folk dances and Chinese boxing.

The Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Peking, plans to hold its annual meeting on Friday, December 28, in the Library in Menshenku, Peking. At this meeting a presentation of the annual report and election of officers for 1924 will be made. Jean Escarra will deliver an address on "Western Methods of Researches into Chinese Law."

The national committee of the Young Women's Christian Associations of China at its meeting on Thursday, December 29, elected the following officers, to take office at once: president, Mrs. C. C. Chen; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Y. C. James Yen; secretary for Chinese minutes, Mrs. Daniel Fee; secretary for English minutes, Mrs. Mermann Liu; treasurer, Mrs. F. K. Tsao.

G. S. Parker, president of the Parker Pen Company, Janesville, Wisconsin, who is on a tour of the Orient, came from Peking on Sunday, December 23, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. Parker after a short stay in Shanghai will leave for Europe by way of Suez, afterwards returning to America. Mr. Parker was visiting in the East about a year ago extending the distributing agencies of the Parker pen.

The China Press (Shanghai), during the holidays will move into new quarters at 14 Kiukiang Road, second floor. The present office space of the China Press has been occupied since it was founded. The staff wishes to announce that all old telephone numbers will be cancelled as from the end of the year and a new switchboard installed with the main number C-1431.

The Shur, the monthly publication of the American Troops, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, issued a special Christmas number, containing the usual announcements, and including a special Christmas message to its members, as well as the seasons compliments from Colonel W. F. L. Gordon, C. M. G. D. S. O., Commandant of the S. V. C.

Tracy Strong, of the World's Alliance, Y. M. C. A. in the boy's work department, who has been on a general tour of the Orient, including Japan, Korea, and China, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday evening, December 22, from Peking accompanied by Mrs. Strong and children. After a short stay in Shanghai he will continue his tour to Europe to be stationed in Geneva, Switzerland, at 3 Rue General Dufour. While in Shanghai they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clark of the Y. M. C. A.

The 1924 Manila Carnival will be held from February 16 to 24. The Carnival Association has already issued a commercial handbook with information relative to the coming Carnival, and also with data of the principal imports and exports of the Philippines, lists of exporters, importers, trade organizations and agencies of the Islands. The Carnivals are being developed as commercial and industrial fairs to which people come from all over the Islands and other parts of the East, and the educational value is very considerable.

According to a news note appearing in the press of last week, Sun Mei-yao, bandit chief of the group of bandits who attacked the Tientsin Pukow "Blue Express" last spring, was executed on Thursday, December 20, for mutiny, at Tsaochuang. He was Brigadier-General in command of his former bandits when they were enrolled in the army as the price for the release of the last captives, and was charged with having rebelled against the Central government at Peking by refusing to turn over guns and ammunition he had captured during his bandit suppression campaign. When General Chang Pei-yuan, Military Commissioner of Yenchow, whose district includes Tsaochung had his suspicions confirmed regarding Sun Mei-yao he had him stood up in front of a firing squad and shot.

A farewell reception was given in the reception room in the National Y. M. C. A. building on Thursday, afternoon December 20, to C. W. Pettitt, executive secretary of the business department of the National Committee Y. M. C. A., by the Chinese staff. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pettitt, Captain and Mrs. P. R. Tomlinson and R. M. Hersey, general secretary of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A., J. Z. Zee announced the purpose of the reception, and a letter addressed to Mr. Pettitt, expressing the appreciation of the staff of his five years' fellowship in the office was read by Mr. William Lee. As a token of their high esteem for Mr. and Mrs. Pettitt a gift, consisting of a photograph of the staff, a silk Chinese flag and a silver boat, was presented to them by the staff. Mr. Pettitt replied, expressing his and Mrs. Pettitt's thanks for the gift and saying how much he enjoyed the fellowship among his Chinese friends in the office. Refreshments were served, following the remarks.

News from North China

M. de Freitas, Portuguese Minister and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, accompanied by his wife, left Peking December 14 for Shanghai where they will sail for Europe on a holiday.

General Tang Tsai-li, director general of the Bureau of Railway Protection assumed duty several days ago and the acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Sir Oudendyk, Minister of Holland, was informed to that effect.

A fight occurred in the Ministry of finance last Saturday between Minister Wang Ke-ming and General Chao Yu-ko, director general of the Aerial Navigation Bureau of Peking, when the latter demanded payment of several months' back arrears. A scuffle ensued. They both went to see the President who refused to see them and send a representative to persuade them to reconcile. Mr. Wang immediately sent in his resignation, but he was persuaded by the President to remain.

The contention between the two big political parties in Peking, one led by Wu Ching-lien and the other by Acting Premier Kao Ling-wei, is daily becoming more acute. The attack of General Chao Yu-ko upon the Minister of Finance last Saturday is said to be a result of the instigation of the Wu Ching-lien's faction that set the simple-minded militarist upon an attack on the administration.

On December 17, the Senate held a meeting and discussed the Gold Franc question. The Senators had sent letters beforehand to the acting Premier Kao Ling-wei, Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Wang Ke-ming, Minister of Finance, asking them to be present at the meeting to answer the questions of the Senators. On the date, however, only Dr. Koo was present and he rendered a lengthy report on the issue which was, however, regarded by some of the Senators as evasive and



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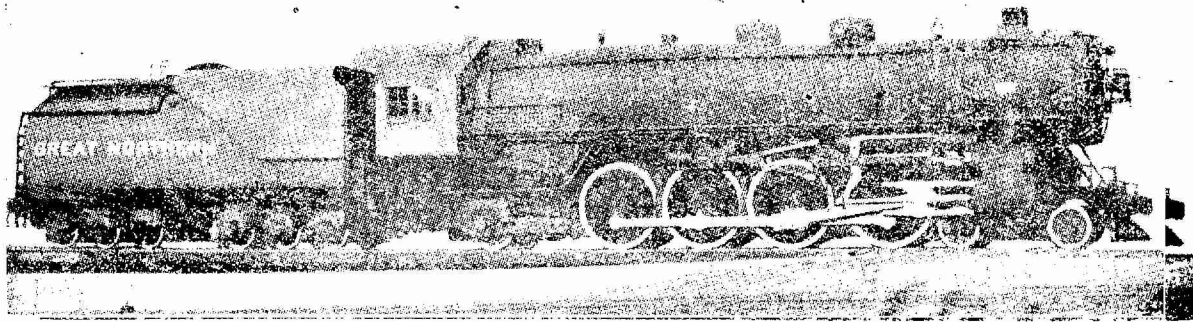
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irresponsible. The report chiefly recites the past history without touching upon the policy that the present administration is going to adopt.

The Senate held another meeting two days later to continue the same discussion. Previous letters were also sent out to various ministers asking them to be present at a meeting. On the date, however, the Senators were informed that there was no necessity for them to be present since Dr. Koo had given a report on the issue and the government is not in possession of further information. The Senators were much enraged by the action of the Cabinet and immediately drew up a lengthy telegram that was circulated to provinces alleging that the government is in secret conspiracy to acquiesce to the French terms in the Gold Franc case.

On December 18, Wu Ching-lien, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, distributed bulletins calling an extraordinary session of the House to discuss the Gold Franc case. The anti-Wu M. P's, who are pro-Administration, opposed the discussion and said that the question of the House Speakership should be settled before discussing any other problems. The two contending parties soon started a fist fight in which many M. P's were wounded and Wu Ching-lien was hit by a certain M. P. with an inkbox that bruised his forehead. The Guards of the House taking the side of Mr. Wu also took part in the fight. The opposition M. P's were soon subdued by the force of the House guards who detained them all on the platform. Wu Ching-lien then held the rein of the House and passed a telegram to be circulated among provinces contesting the government.

On December 19 and 20 the Guards of the House of Representatives were displaced by the Peking Metropolitan Police who acted under the order of Mr. Kao Ling-wei who, in the name of the Minister of Interior, ordered that the House guards should be at once substituted to safeguards the life of more than three hundred M. P's who complained to the authorities regarding their activity in helping Wu Ching-lien in the House fights. Two chief guards have been arrested by the police and put to trial. The House guards at first resisted the order of the administration stating that the House guards were under the direct control of the Speaker independent of any interference from the executive side, but they were disarmed by the police after Kao issued the second order authorising the use of force.

Following this action of the police, Wu Ching-lien immediately circularised the provinces pointing out that it was

illegal that the police or the minister of interior could have the authority to dissolve the Parliamentary Guards that according to the Parliamentary regulations, are independent of outside control. But Kao Ling-wei alleged that it was necessary to insure the safety of those M. P's, who stand opposed to Wu Ching-lien, who not infrequently summoned those guards to fight his opponents.

Following these fights in the Parliament, the Kao Ling-wei Cabinet sent in its resignation December 20, stating that owing to the unreasonable opposition of the Parliament which circularized the provinces on the strength of falsely reported rumors and owing to their inability to suppress such rumors and clearing the misunderstanding caused by the Parliamentary telegrams, the members of the present cabinet deemed it necessary to send in their resignation. However, the letter was immediately returned by the President.

As a result of the copper note swindle case, the Peking court has ordered the arrest of a number of high officials involved in the case. Among the men to be apprehended are Chang Yin-hua, Director of Currency Bureau, and several other officials of the Currency Bureau. By a Presidential Mandate, the Currency Bureau was also abolished.

Wang Yung-pao Minister to Tokyo, left Peking last Saturday for Japan via Mukden where he will be the guest of Marshal Chang Tso-lin for a few days.

Peking is enjoying unusually mild and clear for weather this time of the year. This has so far prevented the skating fans from enjoying their sport. The Peking Club Skating Rink, which was to open last Monday, postponed the date until further notice. The P. U. M. C. rink was opened December 17, but owing to the warm weather, only during the hours from 5 to 7 every evening the rink is open.

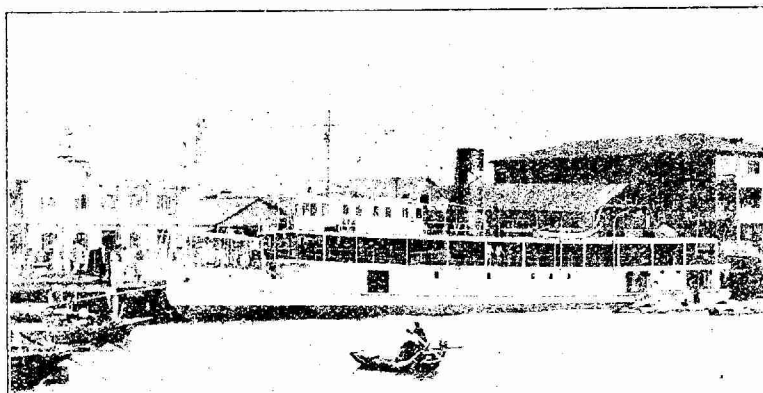
The Peking Choral Society rendered two cantatas on Thursday in the P. U. M. C. auditorium. The first was "A Tale of Old Japan," and the second was "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast."

Following his mutiny December 16 at Tsaochuang, Sun Mei-yao, notorious bandit chief who held up the Blue Express, last June, kidnapped a number of foreigners and compelled the Peking government to accept him into government ranks, was caught and summarily executed by General Chang Pei-jung, Garrison Commissioner of Yenchow, Shantung, last Wednesday at Tsaochuang which was the place where many foreign captives were kept for a number of days.

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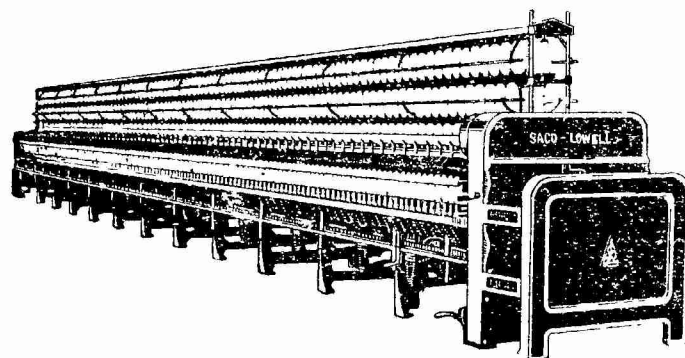
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News from South China

The allied armies of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton now consist of nine units representing as many provinces. These include the Yunnan troops under Yang Hsi-min; Kwangtung, Hsu Chung-chi; Hunan, Tan Yen-kai; Kwangsi, Liu Chen-huan; Szechuen, Hsiung Keh-wu; Honan, Fen Chung-hsiao; Hupeh, Kung Ken; Shan-shensi, Lu Hao-shen; and Kiangsi, Li Ming-yang. All except those of Szechuen and Hupeh are at present represented here either in full force or in a brigade or more. Most of these commanders have attempted uprisings in their home provinces but were defeated and are now taking refuge in Kwangtung and incidentally helping Dr. Sun to prevent the return of General Chen Chiung-ming, a former governor, to power in Canton. The more powerful and numerous forces, like those of the Yunnanese and the Hunanese, are taking unto themselves the financial control of Kwangtung; levying taxes independently for their support, while others are pressing on Dr. Sun and the local authorities for funds. To provision these troops who some claim to be 90,000, in number Dr. Sun is imposing all sorts of taxes upon the people, including a surtax on rich riding. Of course, the biggest item of revenue will be that of land certification at a rate of three percent of the value involved. In Canton alone, the land value is being estimated to be \$900,000,000 and the income from this source from Canton City alone will be \$27,000,000. With steady income from different sources for the next few months Dr. Sun believes that he will be able to undertake a northern expedition against Tsao Kun and other militarists.

After a service of more than three months, the public school teachers in Canton City were on December 8 paid the first half of their September salary. The kind hearted citizens of Canton are trying to urge Mayor Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to grant Christmas cheer to the teachers by allowing them to have the other half before Christmas. Some teachers receive but \$36 a month and the \$18 handed out to each early December was insufficient to meet the board bills of the previous three months or more, the teachers complain.

The stamp tax bureau of the department of finance of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is asking the Canton General Chamber of Commerce for an immediate loan of \$50,000, offering 5,000,000, pieces of stamps for security.

The secretary of home affairs of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has finally succeeded in getting a large sum of money for paying the salary due to his staff by getting all doctors in Kwangtung, including those of the Chinese science of medicine to register for a fee of five dollars each. The secretary of finance of Dr. Sun, Yen Kung Cho, is imposing a tax of one and one-half percent on mortgages whenever the mortgagor is a native and the mortgagee a foreigner. Since the inauguration of the confiscating measure by Dr. Sun to raise war funds, many Chinese have sought protection by nominally transferring their property over to foreign firms or individuals. As a means to get something out of these persons also, they are being ordered to register their mortgages at the rate mentioned as fees.

Among those mentioned for civil governor of Kwangtung to succeed Liao Chung-hoi, now in Shanghai, are Generals Hsu Chung-chi, Commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung Army supporting Dr. Sun; General Hsu Shao-tseng, a well-known Cantonese now acting as secretary of home affairs to Dr. Sun; Tang Chak-yu, a former salt commissioner and present chairman of the Kwangtung Kuomintang; and Dr. C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang and present secretary of foreign affairs of Dr. Sun.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is directing Dr. C. C. Wu, secretary of foreign affairs, to exert all his power to obtain the consent of the diplomatic corps in Peking for a part of the customs surplus properly due to the Southwest. The report that Dr. Sun has ordered the transfer of the Canton customs administration from the Peking authorities to Canton is premature, however. The Canton customs has never been interfered with at any time. The report that local troops have entered the customs house was probably due to a misunderstanding. It was true that the secretary of war for a time attempted to administrate the silk *hkin* station near the customs house, but the station is under the provincial commissioner of finance and not a part of the customs, although persons pay both dues about the same time in certain cases more because of the convenience offered and by the same brokers.

Shiukwan, the northern terminal of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, is being occupied by Hunanese troops coming after their retreat in the recent battles with Chao Heng-ti. These retreating Hunanese and their enemies had been fighting around Nanyung for some time the last fortnight with changeable fortune.

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For a Practical Peace Plan for China

Through the cooperation of a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, the China Weekly Review is enabled to announce herewith two prizes totalling \$1,500 in Chinese currency for the most practical plan for solving China's internal political problem. The person presenting the best plan in the opinion of the judges will receive \$1,000 and the person submitting the next best plan will be awarded the second prize of \$500.

Competition Open to All

The competition is open to all Chinese and also to foreign residents of China, the only condition being that manuscripts containing the suggestions must be received in the office of the China Weekly Review before January 1, 1924, at which time they will be examined by the judges and the prizes awarded. The plans receiving prizes will be published in the Chinese and foreign press of China and also abroad.

Suggestions to Contestants

Persons desiring to submit plans for the solution of China's internal political problem should remember the important element of practicability; which means a consideration of the actual conditions which exist in China; the adoption of a workable constitution; control of communications; maintenance of internal order affecting the security of the lives and property of both Chinese and foreigners; reconstruction of China in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations and results of the Washington Conference.

Manuscripts may be submitted in either the Chinese or English languages. Those submitted in English should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. The names and addresses of the writers of

manuscripts should be placed in a sealed envelope accompanying the manuscript when sent to the office of the China Weekly Review. No limit is to be placed upon the length of manuscripts, but the plans most clearly and succinctly expressing the ideas of the writers will naturally receive most favorable attention.

The judges who will consider the various plans submitted will be of American, British and Chinese nationalities with no present political affiliations either in China or abroad.

The names of the foreigners and Chinese co-operating with the Review in the offer of the foregoing prizes will be announced at the conclusion of the competition. All manuscripts should be submitted as early as possible to the Editor of the

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

●懸獎徵文

●文題 「弭除中國內爭之實際辦法」

敝報得中外名碩數人之贊助特懸兩獎共計銀一千五百元徵求解決中國內政問題之切實可行計劃前由評判員於應徵文稿中選定最優二篇揭曉之第一獎銀一千元後者得第二獎銀五百元無得第一獎或外人之僑居中國者皆應徵文稿必須於民國十三年即一九二四年一月一日以前寄交敝報主筆彼時由評判員選定最優二名隨即給獎并將其原文或譯稿印送國內中西報章及國外各報披露之徵諸君於屬稿時須注重實際方面之諸要點例如(一)憲法(三)管理在國內之實情(二)採取一種利於實行之治安(五)依據各國通事家之觀念而改造中國議席上與夫決議文案內所表示之希望與觀而改造中國議席上與夫決議文案稿內所用之文或英文均可惟用英文者須用打字機清稿其所用之紙祇許一面打一字應徵諸君須將其姓名與住址書於另紙紙上單獨用信封固附同文稿寄交本報讀者之稿不拘長短惟文意最清晰朗達者當然較為能得將來之稿注意判諸君為中英美三國人與當今中外政治毫無關係者中外人士之姓名容於本徵文揭曉之時發表之茲舉之

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Military agents, accompanied by armed policemen and troops, have been visiting from house to house and shop to shop in Canton and other larger cities in Kwangtung for some time compelling the inhabitants to clear their forced loans and special business licenses recently exacted by the government of Dr. Sun Yat-sen for war purposes.

Latest reports from the East River districts in Kwangtung state that Dr. Sun's forces are pushing Chen Chiung-ming's back to Waichow and Poklo. Up to December 11, however, Dr. Sun's men have not yet regained full control of the Canton-Kowloon Railroad. The Canton-Hongkong telegraph line is still cut, and the many gun-boats from foreign ports now in Canton Harbor have been facilitating their nationals through the courtesy of their wireless service. An attempt is being made to form a British-Chinese company with a capital of some \$80,000 for a wireless station in Shameen, the foreign concession in Canton to connect Hongkong. The full control of the railroad by Dr. Sun's forces will restore the telegraph service, it is believed.

The Chinese residents in Wanchai near Macao are threatening to withdraw the supply of water to this Portuguese colony unless they are given the sole privilege of licensing the junks carrying water to this port. The Portuguese authorities recently empowered a new company to operate a fleet of junks to fetch water from Wanchai to Macao, replacing an old fleet which has been declared inefficient, but the Chinese in Wanchai objected to the change, detaining the new company's junks upon their arrival. The Portuguese authorities recaptured the junks, however, disregarding the protest of the Chinese.

The higher government schools in Canton are still not running because of the inability of the government to provide for their financial support.

The attempt of the department of war of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to collect the silk *likins* in Canton direct without referring to the advance payments already made to the Kwangtung bureau of finance has caused a suspension of trade in one of the most important products of the province, as far as value goes. In normal times such a suspension of trade will attract world-wide attention, but since the disorganization of business following the reign of terror here, many other lines in Canton have likewise suffered. A suspension of trade, like battles between opposing factions outside the city gates, hardly attracts much attention nowadays.

Chan Heung-lun, one of the best-known leaders of the great nine charitable institutions in Canton, is still being kept in the police court jail for having expressed a desire to see the return of Chen Chiung-ming to Canton. At first he was to have been deported, but his friends had come to his aid.

H. W.

Canton, December 11, 1923.

News from West China

A band of robbers entered the city of Yunchwan in November and carried off more than 4,000 men and women including the old father of one, Cheng Tung Chin. The merchants of Yunchwan suffered very heavily from this robbery. The robbers at Yunchwan have permitted all women under the age of 30 to return. Already more than 1,000 have returned to their homes. The Yunchwan residents in Chengtu have held a meeting to consider what plans may be formulated to deal with the matter of the recent robbery.

Tsao Shuh Shih is the new Taoyin at Luchow, appointed by General Lu Tsao, according to a recent report at Chengtu.

A society is being formed which is called The Young Men's Autonomy Society. The highest generals have been elected to office, and two foreigners have been named as honorary presidents. The aims of this society are not clear, but the impression is that it is for political purposes.

It is stated that when the Yunnanese soldiers belonging to Tang Chi Yao came to Szechwan they came to assist General Lu Tsao who has always been a close friend of Tang Chi Yao. Lu Tsao is now in Luchow in close touch with the Yunnanese.

The Armistice was celebrated by special services in the French Cathedral (High Mass), the British Consulate, and the Canadian Methodist Church. Bishop Mowe, of the C. M. S., who has recently arrived in West China, officiated at the two latter services. The Bishop of Chengtu officiated at the Cathedral service.

The Civil Governor, Liu Yi Kiu, in a conversation with a Member of the Provincial Assembly, mentioned three things that he wishes them to give their special consideration to at once: First, to follow up the recent military victory by setting up a stable government; Second, to complete the Provincial Constitution and make provision for the representation of

women on the committee who are writing the constitution: Third, to arrange so that the government and the assembly will always be of the same mind so as to further the plans of President Sun Wen.

Dr. Sun has sent Pu Ming Yuan to Szechwen to open a newspaper office, and give expression to the views of government held by the Southern Party.

Two of the generals who were helping Yang Sen have turned over to the Szechwen side. General Yang Chun Fang has been given charge of Luchow, and General Li Yueh Seng has been made the Commandant of the First Army of the Tao Tseh Chun.

General Tien Sung Yao, who was helping Yang Sen, and who recently tried to assist Liu Chun Hao in staging a diversion in the North, has retired to Yilung Hsien.

Chengtu, Szechuen, November, 1923.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from December 20 to December 26)

Sun Mei-yao, ex-Bandit Chief, Shot

Apprehension has been aroused by General Chang Pei-yuan's having summarily executed General Sun Mei-yao, the notorious bandit chief who led the hold-up of the Blue Express in Shantung last May and was subsequently enrolled in the army as the price of releasing the dozen foreign captives he held in his lair on Paozuku mountain. Sun Mei-yao was shot on December 20, the alleged reason being that he had refused to turn over to the government guns and ammunition captured from bandits and also that he was in communication with the bandit leader Lao Yang-jen who is operating on the Upper Yangtze. General Chang claims to have reason to believe that Sun Mei-yao was about to return to banditry, and his execution was the only solution.

Fear is felt that underlings of Sun Mei-yao who were enrolled in the regular army may turn bandits again, losing trust in the government's promise of immunity from punishment, and, availing themselves of the methods of banditry employed at Lincheng last May, precipitate foreign complications by involving foreigners in their depredations and captures. According to reports in the *China Press*, Sun Mei-yao's execution was not the policy of Tsao Kun or the central government, but a plot against the Chihli party to aggravate its already complicated predicament. As the bandits of different provinces are more or less leagued, the general effect of the government's apparent infidelity in keeping its promises is cause for apprehension, especially among foreigners.

Boycott Threat Raised in Canton Customs Issue

Though the Canton government had originally decided to give instructions to the commissioner of customs on December 19 to turn over to it the customs surplus, Sun Yat-sen changed his decision in the face of 17 foreign gunboats in Canton waters and foreign marines landed in Shameen. He merely despatched a telegram to the Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs at Peking, demanding that the Customs surplus collected since March 1920, in Kuangtung, Kuangsi, and Szechwen, which Dr. Sun asserts are under the jurisdiction of the Southern government, be handed over to Canton.

In this connection, the authorities of the Foreign office of the Canton government state that the Customs surplus, which is to be paid to the Canton government, is about \$300,000 per month and add that in the event of the Inspector-General of the Customs failing to comply with the demand from the Canton government, the latter is prepared to establish its own Customs Houses in the South. It is understood that full particulars of the progress regarding the claim for the Customs surplus will be published in the name of the Foreign Office of the Canton government.

At the same time Sun Yat-sen cabled Sir Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., London, asking that the situation in Canton be brought to the attention of the British, particularly the working class. He laid responsibility for the presence of foreign warships in Canton at the door of British diplomatic officials in China.

The morning of December 20 found Canton placarded with boycott propaganda against Americans and British. The Cantonese were naturally apprehensive of the foreign naval display assembled before their city, and the Canton government availed itself of the opportunity to divert the disgruntled feeling roused over its civil warring to other channels. The

foreign powers have warned Dr. Sun that the matter is for diplomatic settlement, and that any attempt to seize the customs by force will be opposed. It is believed that Dr. Sun finds his position so precarious in Canton that he would welcome a good excuse to extricate himself without incontrovertible loss of face.

Chekiang War-clouds Thinning

The clash of arms which seemed close at hand a week ago between Chekiang on the one side and Fukien and Kiangs on the other has apparently at least been postponed. General Lu Yung-chiang of Chekiang remained calm while soldiers were brought down the Shanghai-Nanking railway line from Nanking towards Shanghai and forces gathered in Fukien on the southern border of his province. He repeated that he would not strike first, and this attitude probably averted the rupture which his antagonists, backed by the Chihli party would likely welcome if they could avoid all appearances of responsibility. At any rate, Chinese businessmen and forces for peace have been busy smoothing matters with the result that both Fukien and Kiangsi authorities have explained that their troop movements were not designed against Chekiang. Peking authorities limit themselves to looking forward only three months, but within that period they see no danger of fighting around Shanghai.

Cabinet Resigns over Gold Franc Squabble

The Cabinet resigned *en bloc* on the evening of December 20, giving their reasons as follows:

"Since General Li Yuan-hung's government promised the French Legation that China would pay the indemnity in gold francs, a plan which Parliament rejected, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance have continually considered the matter without solution. In spite of our declarations, charges against the government are still being made to the effect that we have taken a different course. We therefore, think that our sincerity has been questioned and feel that we ought to resign."

Wu Ching-lien, who has endeavored to hold the Speaker's chair in Parliament through support of the Parliamentary Guards, departed secretly for Tientsin on the morning of the 21st when the Guards were disbanded and substituted by Peking police. Wu issued a telegram to all the provinces protesting the disbandment of the Guards, who were entirely under his control, and it is believed that he will do all he can to keep the House of Representatives disrupted, from his coin of vantage in the foreign concession of Tientsin.

Dr. Wang in Japan

Dr. C. T. Wang is in Japan investigating alleged murders of Chinese immediately following the earthquake. He has been kindly received, and assurance has been given him that every means has already been taken by Japanese authorities to punish those guilty of outrages during the catastrophe.

The Japanese government is still concerned over the reconstruction budget and plans. Due to disagreement between the Seyukai and Kenseikai parties, the extra session of the Imperial Diet was extended 3 days to the 23rd. At the Cabinet meeting on the 19th, it was evident that a compromise between the parties could be effected and that dissolution of the Diet and resignation of the Cabinet could be avoided. All elements are agreed that the reconstruction of Tokio is the country's most urgent need.

Filipinos Draft Independence Petition

After conference with President Coolidge, Speaker of the Philippine House Roxas, also president of the Independence Mission to Washington, has devoted himself to drafting a petition to Congress for the independence of the Islands. The measure meets with hearty approval on all sides as it is desired to have the issue threshed out at the present session of the legislature. The Filipinos know they have little to hope from the Republican party and are working with radical republicans and the Democrats for support. Governor General Wood has returned to Manila from his sojourn in Java.

Representative James A. Frear, Republican of Wisconsin introduced a resolution in the House demanding an investigation to find out whether any Representatives of Senators received any portion of the Filipino independence fund as an inducement to lend their influence toward securing the independence of the Philippines. Congressman Frear's resolution calling for an investigation of expenditures of the Filipino independence fund has resulted from charges made in news stories telegraphed from Manila by Junius B. Wood, Far Eastern correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, in which he asserted that Governor-General Wood of the Philippines had a list of Congressmen and Senators who had received certain sums from the independence fund in return for their influence in securing independence for the islands.



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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

December 21. As Greek Dynasty nears fall the King of Greece is made an exile and leaves Athens in company with the Queen for Roumania.—Washington report says Secretary of State Hughes indirectly informs Russian government that there seems no reason at present time to negotiate with Soviet.—No overtures will be made to Conservatives or Labor is decision of the Liberals in London.—The Federal troops make great gain and victory in Mexico.

December 21. Henry Ford declares like great majority of Americans that country is safe with President Coolidge as president and does not consider running as president.—Washington report says State Department unfolds a plan from Soviet government showing that the Soviets in America were planning "to raise red flag over White House."—U. S. Senate has underway a plan to join Great Lakes with Gulf by way of Mississippi River.

December 22. The rebels fate in Mexico hinges on the result of the San Marco battle where Federal troops are fighting against most powerful group of Rebels.—A break is near at hand between Great Britain and Afghanistan on Northeastern frontier of India, over continued refusal of Afghan government to turn over murderers of British officers to authorities.—Officials of Treasury Department believes proposed loan to Germany is impossible of realization.

December 23. Reparations Commission decides to refer Germany's request regarding credits for purchasing wheats and fats, to the Allied governments for instructions.—Great efforts are being made to induce M. Venizelos to return to Greece from Paris.—Great Britain still keeps hold on Afghan border and military position doesn't become worse.—Railworkers in Great Britain decide to accept new wage awards.

December 24. American bankers give interesting figures of Germany's holdings of gold in U. S.

Trade Inquiries

Hunnell & Company, 136 Liberty Street, New York City, desires to establish connections for exporting radio apparatus to China.

United Motive Parts Co., Inc. 125 West 49th Street desire to get in touch with firms dealing in automobile parts.

R. B. Freeman & Co., 63 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. desire to sell in China wire shorts.

New Books and Publications

Life Of Dr. Jose Rizal

The Hero of the Filipinos By Charles Edward Russell and E. B. Rodrigues, New York City: The Century Co. Price gold \$3.00

The Philippines remained under Spain nearly three hundred and twenty-five years during which period Spain ruled most despotically without the semblance of justice to the children of the soil. The Filipinos were exploited and robbed by the Spaniards and the friars who had become tyranny incarnate and appropriated large tracts of land for their own good. The atrocities committed by the Catholic friars on the poor Filipinos were not only un-Christian but savage. Civil guards could fracture the head of any Filipino who did not take his hat off to them, and if one did not pay respect to the friars he was thrown into prison and allowed to die a slow and cruel death. The mind of the Filipino was crushed and his soul tormented under dual government of Spain and the Church. The Filipino is an intelligent man who made and used gunpowder long before it was known in Europe, and built better sea-going ships than the Spaniard.

A government is nothing but a system of legalised robbery unless it exists with the main object of improving the physical, mental, moral and spiritual welfare of the governed, and gives a fair representation to the people in the affairs of state. Spain could not remain a great power in face of such an absurd political system, and her colonies could not but rise against her. Nothing, in these so called civilizing adventures of Europe upon the fringes of the Earth, has been more clearly proved than that the white man, removed from the restraining influence of home and his neighbors and clothed with irresponsible power over people whom he deems inferior, is capable of reversion to an astonishing tyranny.

Jose Rizal, the hero of this book was born at Calamba near Manila, June 19, 1861. He mastered his alphabet when he was three years old, and before he was five could read in a Spanish version of the Vulgate. Rizal was soon a famous scholar and before long he won several first prizes in his school and college. He joined the medical college thinking that he could be of considerable service to his countrymen by giving them medical relief. While still in school Rizal felt the inferiority with which the Spaniards looked on the Filipinos. Gradually his eyes were opened to the humiliation and general slavery to which the Filipinos were reduced by Spain. He lost all faith in the Catholic Church when he saw the selfishness and brutal tyranny of the friars to the people. He came to the conclusion that the Philippines was a big prison. He thought that something should be done to emancipate the people; but it should be bloodless and peaceful.

At that time no Filipino was allowed to go to Europe unless through the special grace of the government. Rizal managed to leave the Islands and he joined the university in Madrid. He distinguished himself in medicine, science, and philology in the universities of France, Germany and Italy where some of the most famous professors became fast friends of Rizal. He was undoubtedly one of the most learned men of his time. While breathing the air of liberty in the countries of Europe Rizal did not forget his mother-country and all the time a silent voice was calling him to go on with his mission of emancipating the Filipinos from the Spanish slavery. To awaken his countrymen to a sense of self-respect and liberty he wrote a novel in Spanish called "Noli Me Tangere" in which he exposed the fraud of the Church and the tyranny of the Spanish rule. The book contains the heart of Rizal the poet, and is written in such a graceful style that it to-day occupies the position of a classic in the Philippines. He managed to smuggle in a few hundred copies of the book and they spread like wild fire in spite of the ban placed on them by the Spanish government. The book had the desired effect and the people began to think of liberty.

This book was followed by many excellent poems written by Rizal, one addressed to the Philippine youth being most effective. Rizal obtained the ideas of political liberty by studying the history of the United States of America and he became a follower of Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Lincoln.

A call from his aged mother who had lost her eyesight called Rizal back to the Philippines. He soon restored his mother's eyesight. No man is made really great without the tender and unselfish love of a woman. Rizal had such a woman in the pretty Leonara who had given all her heart to him and who day and night prayed for him.

Rizal set up his practice at Hongkong and soon became a very famous oculist. Still he was working for the deliverance of his country, but nothing was so foreign to his nature as hate, bloodshed or revenge. He wished all prosperity to Spain, but wished that they should treat his countrymen as men and not beasts of burden.

The Governor General of Manila gave him a passport and a document saying that Rizal could live in the Philippines unmolested. But it was only a trick. He was soon arrested and exiled to Dapitan where he lived under the most trying circumstances, distributing medicines free to the poor.

He was again arrested for being a member of a conspiracy of which he knew nothing and after a mock trial was condemned to death. A few hours before his death Rizal wrote a wonderful poem in his cell which he called "My Last Farewell". This is a piece of great poetic merit. He paints his country in the best colors:

"Greeting! my parting soul cries, and greeting again! my country!

Beautiful it is to fall, that the vision may rise to fulfilment.

Giving my life for thy life, and breathing thine air in the death throe.

Sweet to eternally sleep in thy lap, O land of enchantment."

Rizal shook hands with his executioners and said that he was forgiving all. He asked that the soldiers be asked to aim at his heart and not his head and that he should not be compelled to kneel but might meet death standing. Thus died one of the noblest souls ever born, one who loved Truth as God and his country more than his life. The book is very well written and deserves a wide circulation as it leaves a soothing and peaceful impression. It contains many beautiful copies of Rizal's drawings and his hand-writing.

Some in Rags, and Some in Tags

Peking and Other Poems, by Charles Pruden Barkman.

Shanghai: Commercial Press, Limited. Price \$2.00

"Horace, as translated by Howes says,

But, if at some chance hour you aught compose,
See 'tis correct ere to the world it goes."

It is a pity that the author of these poems did not keep them by him for a year or two more for further filing and polishing because there is in them considerable merit. They are the results of an observant eye, a sympathetic heart and a sense of aesthetic value. But what makes one impatient is that they should have been published in language so generally lacking in nobility and so frequently careless and even ungrammatical. Perhaps "On a Picnic" it is permissible to use American colloquial, but why in a serious discussion of "The Toiling Millions" write.

"But the millions keep on calling. 'Never let that worry you'?" The author tries to produce the effect of dignity by the use of well-worn literary allusions, as "the Lethean brook," "memory's bower," "pass the Jordan" etc., none of which is entirely appropriate to "Sinim," China personified. Alliteration too is employed too obviously in such phrases as "bairns that boast of battles" and "loess landslides lunged. One finds high sounding words that express the meaning indistinctly; just what is "a world of harvest jubilee?" and why should a Chinese cash be called a "Tamil coin?" The main fault, however, is the unwillingness or inability of the author at times to let the incident or the picture enforce its own lesson; he will preach at us directly, which is quite right in a missionary but all wrong in a poet.

"Peking," "The Great Wall," and "Where the Twain Meet" are worth the price of the book and the illustrations and general get up of the book are very good.

M. H. Throop.

St. John's University, Shanghai.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, PH. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Gold Franc Question

References: P. 148

Questions: 1. Just exactly what is the Gold Franc Question? 2. What demands are being made by France? 3. What is the stand taken by China? Why? 4. How are the Maritime Customs connected with the question? 5. What other European countries are interested in the question? 6. Why are the United States and Great Britain not interested? 7. Who is M. Poincare, and what is his stand on this matter? 8. How is this question connected with the position of France in Europe? What does this show as to the relations of China to the world? 9. How are educational institutions in China being affected by this question?

Topic 2: Tsing Hua

References: Pp. 121-23

Questions: 1. What and where is Tsing Hua? 2. When and why was it founded? 3. What is the occasion of this editorial? 4. What organization has recently expressed interest in this institution? What questions have been asked? 5. What was the amount of money returned by the United States government to that of China? Why? 6. Who was the American President who was largely responsible? 7. What facts and conditions have come to light as a result of this inquiry? 8. What are the writer's conclusions? 9. Who is the one President of Tsing Hua who is declared to have been worthy of the position? 9. What measure is now before the American Congress which is connected with this inquiry?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: China's Railways

References: Pp. 125-6

Questions: 1. Why does the approach of the New Year have an effect

on China's railroads? 2. Which railway has the largest earnings? 3. How are the militarists prospering at the expense of the railroads? 4. How much of the receipts of the railways do the militarists now retain? 5. What is happening in most of the provinces to the telegraphs? 6. What classes of Chinese ride free on the gov't railroads? 7. What has Mr. Dailey to say of conditions in Kiangsu and Chekiang? 8. To what conclusion do you arrive after reading this article?

Topic 2: Improving China's Cotton

References: Pp. 126, 128

Questions: 1. Why is China sometimes called the "Land of the Blue Gown"? 2. What are "clear strains" of cotton? 3. Why was the introduction of American cotton seed in itself not enough? 4. Why is acclimatization of cotton difficult? 5. Which strains of American cotton have proved best for China? 6. What peculiar difficulties are there in the spread of knowledge regarding improved methods of agriculture in China? 7. What is the part played by the drama in spreading new ideas in this country? 8. What kind of cotton does China need to produce?

Topic 3: The Volunteer Corps in Kwangtung

References: P. 130

Questions: 1. What is the origin of the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps? 2. How many are organized in this corps? 3. What kind of tests are new recruits required to pass? Why? 4. Could poor men enter this corps? Why? 5. Where are the headquarters of the Canton Merchants' Corps? 6. Does this corps mix in politics? Explain. 7. Do you know of any other Corps like this

one? 8. Do you think the organization of such volunteer corps throughout the country would help solve the problem of militarism? Explain.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Sir John Jordan, and the Likin Problem

References: Pp. 123-25

Questions: 1. Who is Sir John Jordan, and why is his speech commented upon here? 2. Where was the speech given? 3. What is said as to China's new President and China's Parliament? 4. What can you tell of the early history of likin? 5. What is likin? 6. Why have foreign merchants worked so hard to get likin abolished? 7. What is the Mackay Treaty, and when was it signed? Have its provisions been carried out? Why? 8. What note of warning does Sir John sound re the raising of China's tariff barriers? 9. To what conclusion does the writer arrive?

Topic 2: China's Finance

References: P. 150

Questions: 1. Who is acting as Minister of Finance at present? 2. What is the Peking Octroi? 3. Why is the Peking gov't getting little or nothing from the Maritime Customs? 4. What can you say as to the Native Customs Revenue? 5. In what way and for what reasons is the Salt revenue pledged? 6. Why is the gov't getting little from the Wine and Tobacco, Stamp, and Goods Tax revenues? 7. How have the nation's foreign obligations increased during the Republican era?

Topic 3: Kalgan and Urga Transportation Traffic

References: P. 150

Questions: 1. What is the difference between a "self-opened" port, and a Treaty Port? 2. What is the question which is now troubling the foreign and native diplomats in Peking in reference to Kalgan and Urga trade? 3. What is the present status of this case?

Topic 4: The Canton Customs

References: P. 150

Questions: 1. What action has Dr. Sun threatened to take in reference to the Canton Customs? 2. What reasons does he give for this proposed action? 3. Why do the foreign diplomats protest? 4. Why is the question a difficult and dangerous one?

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Returns of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haitwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Nov. 1-28 equal Gold \$2

(Continued from last week)		S. S. Alabama Maru, November 26.		Tea, Green:		Packings, Unclassed ..		29
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls. 8.89	To Scranton.		Gunpowder, Ningpo..	178	Paints, Unclassed ..	41	
Antimony Regulus....	1,008	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		Antimony, Crude	1,000	Paper, Chipboard	748	
Cotton, Raw. Bls. 63..	250	White, Shanghai, Bls. 5,,	5.01	" Regulus.....	4,788	Paper, Writing.....	91	
Egg, Albumen, Dried....	12	To Chicago.		Bristles	96	Paste, Casein.....	90	
Egg Yolk, Dried	324	Tea, Green:		Egg, Albumen, Dried ..	53	Wax, Paraffin	88	
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	170	Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls.	284	Feathers	20	Wheat.....	30 000	
" Sheep's, ...	87	Young Hyson, other		Hides, Buffalo	277	Canned Fruits.....	Doz. 49	
Straw Braid, Mottled ..	15	Ports	23	Intestines, Pigs', Salted..	121	" Meats	57	
" White.....	94	To Darby.		Oil, Camphor	6	" Pickles.....	48	
Wool, Camels'	199	Silk Cocoon Strippings:		Oil, Wood	4,346	" Vegetables.....	97	
Fans, Straw.....	Pcs. 19,800	Shanghai Bls. 42	126.95	Rhubarb	26	Hosiery.....	250	
Hats, Rush	5,400	To Denver.		Hats, Rush	Pcs. 7,800	Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls.	29,794	
Skin Crosses, Sheep	1,000	Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	49	Carpets.....	Hk. Tls. 850	Oil, Unclassed	7,218	
Skin, Mats, Dog.....	3,500	Tea, Green:		S. S. West Prospect, November 23,		Varnish	829	
Skins, Lamb	482	Gunpowder, Ningpo..	81	From U. S. A.		Lanterns.....	Pcs. 4,800	
" Marmot.....	4,000	Young Hyson, other		Iron Bars.....	Pls. 720	Motor-cars	3	
Umbrellas	22,924	Ports	21	Asphaltum.....	2,811	" ilcloth	890	
Carpets	Hk. Tls. 22,755	Hyson, other Ports..	10	Bleaching Powder	169	Typewriters	50	
S. S. Eastern Prince, November 24.		To Seattle.		Flour, Wheat.....	198	Cigarettes	Mille 75,000	
To Boston.		Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	102	Oil, Kerosene, in Cases Galls.	397,840	Shoes.....	Pairs 401	
Tea, Green:		Oil, Wood	840	Oil, Lubricating	58,317	Slippers.....	1,127	
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls.	29	To New York.		Turpentine, Mineral..	5,001	Timber:		
Young Hyson, other		Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		Canned Fish	Doz. 1,400	Softwood, Ordinary Sawn		
Ports.....	28	White, Other Ports,		S. S. Oanfa, November 26.		 Sup. ft. 169 333		
Wool, Sheep's.....	2,002	Bls. 35.....	Pls. 34.55	From U. S. A.		Softwood, Clear.....	121,373	
To New York.		Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		Woolen Flannel.....	Yds. 1,247	Softwood, Merchantable ..	49,569	
Tea, Black, Hankow..	47	White, Shanghai, Bls. 60,,	60.43	Hessian Cloth	Pls. 13	Machinery	Hk. Tls. 43,482	
Tea, Green:		Silk, Pongees, Honan ..	8.03	Iron Defective Wire....	458	Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs		
Gunpowder, Ningpo ..	740	Egg Albumen, Dried....	60	" Nails, Cut	656	162	Hk. Tls. 10,170	
Gunpowder, other Ports ..	18	Egg Yolk, Dried	168	Iron Pipes and Fittings ..	2,159	S. S. West Jessup, November 26		
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ..	37	S. S. Tenbergen; November 22.		" Rails	20	From U. S. A.		
" other Ports	9	From U. S. A.		Iron, Galvanized:		Timber:		
Hyson, Kiukiang.....	21	Flour, Wheat.....	15,380	Wire Rope, ...	418	Softwood, Rough Hewn		
Antimony Oxide	168	Wheat.....	20,558	Wire Shorts	460	 Sup. ft. 26,007		
Bristles	58	S. S. Benvenue, November 23.		Tinned Plates, Plain	791	" Ordinary Sawn ..	506,388	
Hides, Buffalo.....	307	From U. S. A.		Bones, Cow.....	153	" Clear	19,902	
Wool, Sheep's	491	Wheat.....	Pls. 83,625	Carbon, Black	203	" Merchantable..	79,313	
Skins, Lamb	Pcs. 5,000	S. S. Siberia Maru, November 19.		Flour, Wheat.....	368	S. S. Pawlet, November 26.		
Mats, Rush	131,400	From U. S. A.		Glucose	372	From U. S. A.		
S. S. Taiyo Maru, September 29.		Treasure, Silver Bars Hk. Tls. 83,002		Glue, Cow.....	16	Wheat.....	Pls. 30,000	
From U. S. A.		S. S. City of Corinth, November 29.		Grease, Mineral.....	97	Timber:		
Leather, Calf.....	Pls. 1	To Boston.		Indigo Paste, Artificial..	2,400	Softwood, Ordinary Sawn		
Treasure, Silver Bars Hk. Tls. 363,983		Intestines, Sheep's Salted Pls.	6	Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture ..	17	 Sup. ft. 412,790		
S. S. Tjibesar, November 21.		Nutgalls	336	Leather, Sole.....	7	S. S. Innerton, Nov. 26. from U.S.A.		
From U. S. A.		To New York.		Oakum.....	51	Flour, Wheat.....	Pls. 26,281	
Wheat.....	Pls. 120,000	Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls.	123	Packings, India-rubber. "	6	Wheat	34 500	

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—During the past week there has been no decided change in the fundamental conditions of the market and fluctuations were due principally to speculative causes. The easy tendency during the early part of the week was due to the tightness of the money market and the rumors of the political squabble between Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces, and at the close of the market the predominating sentiment seemed to be in favor of steady prices.

Looking at the situation in the broadest way, therefore, we do not look for a return of lower prices this season and believe that for the present the bull side of the market will offer the best basis for operations, unless the political situation and money market broadening the speculation, though in taking this view, it should not be overlooked that it might be well at times to take advantage of strong spots to secure accrued profits with the view of replacing purchases in easier markets.

Yarn:—Nothing bearish has come to light since our last report was issued. Our market during the interval continued steady to firm with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come. Some six to seven thousand bales of various counts and chops of local products have changed hands between dealers for exports, and over three thousand bales direct business with the Mills have been recorded.

Liverpool, December, 20, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot	20.05 Pence
" January	19.81 "
" March	19.80 "
Market:—Firm.	

New York, December, 20, 1923.

New York Market:—January	34.55 Cents
March.....	34.87 "
May.....	35.05 "
July	34.27 "
Oct.	34.75 "
Spot	35 85 "
Market:—Steady.	

Bombay, December, 20, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....	Rps. 643 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan.....	532 " "
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.....	615 " "
Market:—Firm.	

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot.....	Tls. 47.50
Shanghai, Spot	43 50
M-ginned, Spot	44.00
Taichong, Spot.....	45 50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	45.50
Ningpo, Spot.	41.00
Market:—Steady.	

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFEN.

U. S. MARSHAL, } Thurston R. Porter.
DISBURSING OFFICER, }
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN :

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW, may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083-4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD :
W. W. Blume
Roland S. Haskell
Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

- Dec. 22, 1923, Civil No. 136, Wong Ching Sing v. F. G. Johnson; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.
- " 22, " Crim " 549, U. S. v. J. K. Gold; testimony taken of Deleeb Singh, Burgwan Singh, defendant; submitted.
- " 22, " " " 550, U. S. v. H. S. Carey; testimony taken of Capul Singh Inder Singh, defendant; submitted.
- " 22, " " " 551, U. S. v. P. M. Peyran; continued.
- " 22, " " " 543, U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan; testimony taken of E. S. Halwell, Bir Singh, defendant; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

- Dec. 21, 1923, Cause No. 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; order for closing administration.
- " 22, " " " 2351, In re Ada G. Chalfant's will; order admitting will to probate.

(By the Commissioner)

- Dec. 22, 1923 Civil No. 136, Wong Ching Sing v. F. G. Johnson; judgment for plaintiff.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA
CHINA AND FAR EAST FINANCE AND COMMERCE v. CALDER

(continued from last week)

vice of his own motion. The course of business was as follows (I am only concerned with the advertisements in the Year Book): those who agreed to take space in the 1922/1923 edition signed a contract to do so in duplicate; these contracts were obtained by the defendant and were in the following form:—

"FINANCE & COMMERCE YEAR BOOK."

"Finance and Commerce" is the recognized Authority on the Economic Development of Far Eastern Asia.

Head Office: 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, Bankers: H. & S. B. C.

I/We the undersigned hereby agree to take page advertising space in "Finance & Commerce Year Book," for which I/We agree to pay an annual sum of The above sum includes cost of one volume of the work.

(In the original judgment here follows duplicate of the above contract—Ed.)

(Signed)

Date.

This contract is renewable at the above rate unless intimation to the contrary is given by either party in writing six months prior to the renewal date.

Most, at all events, of the duplicates were retained by the defendant. This form differed from that used in the previous year by the addition of the clause beginning "this contract is 'renewable'" &c: and whatever may be the legal effect of that, it is clear that both the plaintiffs and the defendant thought that it was valuable and that an advertiser, who had signed that would be bound for the 1923/24 volume unless he gave notice to the contrary.

The defendant resigned the plaintiffs service as I have said, as and from November 30, 1922. He took with him these duplicate contracts and it is for the return of these documents that the plaintiffs now ask. I am clear that, whoever may be the true owner of these bits of paper, the defendant is not; nor was he entitled to the possession of them as against the plaintiffs or the signatories. He came into possession of them as the clerk or servant of the plaintiffs, and to the plaintiffs must he return them. Nor can he obtain any advantage here from the fact that he has parted with them to the signatories; such an act done about 3½ months after he left the employ cannot to my mind in any way be justified. Had he sent them in December and that openly, much might have been said for him

- 22, ,, Crim. ,, 549, U. S. v. J. K. Gold; defendant warned and assessed costs.
 22, ,, ,, ,, 550, U. S. v. H. S. Carey; defendant warned.
 22, ,, ,, ,, 543, U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan; defendant warned.

Assignments For Hearing:

- 27, 1923, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 2305, A. A. Tuomola et al. v. E. G. Hinde et al.
 28, ,, 9.30 a.m., ,, No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. William R. Rice.
 31, ,, 9.30 a.m., ,, No. 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.
 3, 1924, 9.30 a.m., ,, No. 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel.
 7, ,, 9.30 a.m., ,, No. 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.

Miscellaneous Filings:

- 18, 1923, Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; praecipe for subpoena issued.
 19, ,, ,, ,, 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.; answer; notice of motion.
 19, ,, ,, ,, 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of subpoena.
 19, ,, ,, ,, 2364, Paul W. Kelly v. The Asiatic Motors Ltd.; marshal's return of summons.
 19, ,, ,, ,, 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; motion to require plaintiff to elect; notice of motion.
 20, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone, et al.; plaintiff's objection to record on appeal.
 20, ,, ,, ,, 2343, Artindale v. Artindale; notice of motion.
 21, ,, ,, ,, 2366, Horace Law et al v. Chas. W. Corbaley; complaint; summons issued.
 21, ,, ,, ,, 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. William R. Rice; praecipe for subpoenas; subpoenas (6) issued.
 21, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al.; first intervenor's notice of motion.
 22, ,, ,, ,, 2344, Kirkham v. Kirkham; notice of motion for judgment by default.
 22, ,, ,, ,, 1945, Chemische Fabrik Gröschel v. International Banking Corporation et al.; defendant's brief.
 22, ,, ,, ,, 2121, In re Albert W. Pontius's will; final receipt.
 22, ,, ,, ,, 2351, In re Ada G. Chalfant's will; depositions; letters testamentary.
 24, ,, ,, ,, 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al; plaintiffs reply brief.

(By the Commissioner)

- Dec, 19, 1923, Civil No. 146, Kunze & Co. v Rembrandt Photo Co., marshal's return of summons.
 20, ,, Crim. ,, 549, U. S. v. J. K. Gold; complaint.
 20, ,, ,, ,, 550, U. S. v. H. S. Carey; complaint.
 20, ,, ,, ,, 551, U. S. v. P. M. Peyran; complaint.

but that was not his course of conduct. He has therefore committed a wrongful act in depriving the plaintiffs of documents to which they are clearly entitled in law, and by putting it out of his power to return them he has committed a further wrongful act. But for these I think he cannot be called to account for more than small damages; the documents (in so far as the 1923/24 volume is concerned) are not contracts; they are at the best merely evidence of a contract, and only the value of the document therefore can be recovered.*

But I come to the more important and difficult part of the case. In January, 1923, the defendant asked how he was to be paid his commission on what he called "automatic renewals" in the next Year Book; clearly referring to the special clause in the documents I have mentioned. He was formally refused this, as his connection with the office had entirely ceased at the end of the previous November. He then asked that the question might be referred to the principal proprietor of the plaintiffs' business, Mr. Dingle, who was in America; but getting no reply to that he stated:

"Failing the receipt of a favourable reply by the 1st March I will take steps to remind my clients of the six months clause in the contracts I induced them to sign, and no doubt most of them will take advantage of same in which case you may give someone else an opportunity of earning the commission."

And this he proceeded to do in a peculiarly offensive way. He returned the duplicate contracts, clearly wrongfully held by himself, anonymously to the advertiser attached to a slip (printed at his own expense and sent through the post) running as follows:-

"MEMORANDUM"

Attached hereto is a duplicate copy of the contract covering your advertisements in the 1922-23 issue of the 'Finance and Commerce Year Book.'

You are reminded that this advertisement will be renewed on the same terms, in the next issue of the Year Book, unless you give notice of cancellation before the 1st July 1923."

He intended two things (1) that the recipient should think that it came from the plaintiffs themselves and (2) that the recipient would be so affected by it or its tone that he would act upon the suggestion made and withdraw any future advertisements. Both these things happened: The recipients thought quite naturally that the memo emanated from the plaintiffs and a number of them withdrew their ads, mentioning the memo; in their letters of withdrawal. This action of the defendant was clearly intended to do harm to the plaintiffs; it could not in any sense be calculated to improve the business relations between the advertisers and the defendant as the circular was sent out anonymously. It was prompted by an indirect and bad motive and it clearly referred to the threat contained in his earlier letter: (Exh. 7.)

What is the legal position arising from that conduct? In the first place it is clear that any advertiser who withdrew his advertisement for the next Year Book was clearly within his rights in so doing: the

1. *Bavins Junior & Sims v. London & S. Western Bank*, 1900, 1 Q. B. 270 (C. A.).

(Continued next week)

